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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Gate to the Navy Racetrack

Equality Lobby at Geneva

Alaska Wants Open Road

¶ **Bigger and Badder Navies**—Britain instructs its Tokyo Ambassador to determine whether Japan is (as reported) planning to exceed the 35,000-ton limit in battleships, laid or planned. On the reply may hinge a door swinging open to a naval building race of greater drain on national purses and deeper rivalry among sea-going nations than any yet attempted. If, as has been asserted, Japan is actually building 46,000-ton ships, the "exchange of views" now a part of the Anglo-French-American naval policy, will without doubt lead to an agreement to outbuild the builders. • It's another example of how the pyramiding of aggression against fears makes structures which shelter the nucleus of disaster.

¶ **Women at Geneva**—Flocking from the four quarters of the earth, groups of women—representatives of millions of other women—converge at Geneva. They come to demonstrate to the League Council the world-wide interest attached to the appointment next week of a committee to examine the status of women. They come to see that this opportunity to establish woman's place in the world is not side-tracked into a merely academic approach, but is directed toward inserting clauses in the League Covenant providing for definite equality of women. It's to be, in fact, a sort of test case of League stamina. For if the Council cannot agree on such a clear cut issue, how can it be expected to agree on reconstruction measures essential to its effective continuance?• Obviously a question which gives the women the last word.

¶ **Alaska in the News**—While President Roosevelt is handing Congress a program of regional planning for Alaska, Alaskans themselves face a problem more serious than any plan. Four times has Uncle Sam's northern territory been cut off from the world through the tie-up of shipping. Dependent, as it is, on this one main avenue of commerce, Alaska protests that shipping must be taken out of the unpredictable influence of strikes and placed on an established and dependable basis. • It can't hang on to a block of ice while labor and management quarrel about the ice pick.

¶ **Business As Usual**—President Roosevelt confesses satisfaction over the series of business conferences which have become so familiar a part of the Washington scene. Reviewing conversations with business, finance and labor, prior to his conference with automobile manufacturers, he reports that management is beginning to see the problem from a national, rather than from a selfishly personal point of view. He explains that he is trying to work out, without legislation, a plan which would encourage private groups to come together and exchange information among themselves. • Someone remarks to Clearway that he hopes the President doesn't number gullibility among his charms; for, says he, "business can be just as affable as the President—and just as adroit."

¶ **Lifting Tensions**—London reports several factors indicative of growing confidence in the ability of diplomacy to avert war in Europe. Marine underwriters, for instance, have substantially decreased insurance rates on vessels passing through the Mediterranean; Berlin extends a friendly hand to Geoffrey Lloyd, Undersecretary of the British Home Department, as he arrives to study anti-aircraft protection measures; labor leaders in Britain urge the Government to take an active part at Geneva toward insistence by the League that Japan renounce aggression. • As Britain breathes more freely in Europe it breathes more forcefully in Asia.

¶ **International Co-operation**—If the fire-gong is banged persistently enough even the sleepiest of volunteers finally arrive. Some such reasoning must be in the thoughts of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, which closes its thirteenth annual session in Washington with a reiteration that "the imperative need is for international co-operation to eliminate war." Eleven national women's organizations are represented in the committee, with innumerable chapters, and back to these smaller groups go the delegates with their co-operative message. • Hundreds of stones may now land on windows of thought to break mesmeric spells and help men to see that peace is the positive thing, war the negative claim.

¶ **Chautemps Asks Unity**—France's new government faces Parliament with a plea for national unity. Wisely it does not say: "See how strong we are!"; but rather, "See how France needs us!" On this basis the Chautemps Government asks a vote of confidence. Promising a continuation of social reforms launched by the People's Front, it asks for voluntary discipline and civic accord in industry to overcome labor strife and budget troubles. • It remains now to be seen whether the radicals will prevail for the radicals or the Frenchmen for France.

In the Boston Section:

Mayor Tobin concentrates on new budget.

Farnum calls for purge of easy crime to save youth.

Book sellers agree not to cut prices on Little, Brown publications.

Students start quiz insurance.

***And* News From All New England**

In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Co-operatives Set Up World Clearing House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A departure in the international co-operative movement has recently got under way with the registration here of the International Co-operative Agency, Ltd., to establish a kind of clearing house for the co-operative wholesale societies of individual countries which want to buy foreign goods.

This development is the result of a decision taken last June by the executive committee of the International C. W. S. and represents the consummation of an ideal cherished for many years. At the end of 1937 the membership of the agency consisted of representatives from England, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Poland, Estonia, Scotland, Finland, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Austria, Palestine and Sweden.

To provide the initial capital of the agency, each of these national wholesale societies is contributing a sum which, it is estimated, will cover expenses until it has created sufficient revenue for this purpose.

Commissions Planned

A scale of commissions will be charged on all business transacted through the agency to provide the revenue necessary for working expenses. Any surplus will be distributed to members as dividend pro rata to the commissions charged on goods purchased through the agency by its member societies.

Owing to the requirements of English law, approximately two-thirds of the total capital has had to be raised in the form of loan capital.

The agency will be democratically controlled by the member societies, and the board will comprise members appointed by the general meeting. The main functions of the agency are:

1. To act as selling agents and representatives of overseas shippers for co-operative trade.
2. To act as brokers and general purchasing agents.
3. To act as selling agents of member societies.

At present goods imported by the majority of national societies are, in general, purchased through local or European agents of overseas shippers. By purchasing these commodities through the agency, it is hoped to establish closer and more co-operative contact with sources of supply and at the same time to increase the purchasing and bargaining power of individual members.

Replacement of Agents

Efforts are made to obtain for the agency the direct representation for co-operative trade in Europe of as many overseas suppliers as possible, and thus to replace the multitudinous European agents through whose hands this co-operative trade is now passing. In cases where it is found impossible to obtain such representation, the agency will act in the ordinary way as broker; that is, it will receive inquiries from its members and seek to obtain suitable offers from suppliers.

It is stated that the agency will in no circumstances buy as principal or sell on credit terms, but will act as agent; that is, on definite instructions of member organizatons. Each member will be required to place with the agency funds with which to meet any commitments entered into by which financial liability may be incurred.

In countries where currency and other restrictions prevent the members from supplying funds as indicated, the agency will endeavor to arrange for financial accommodation from its bankers, or others, for the member on whose account the purchase or transaction is to be undertaken.

In its capacity as selling agent, the agency will endeavor to dispose of goods which members have for exportation and which the agency is in a position to handle.

World Employment Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Although the year 1938 opened in the United States and in Britain with a slight set-back in recovery, employment appears to be steadily increasing throughout the world.

Figures published by the International Labor Office here show that in almost all countries the number of registered unemployed according to latest statistics available at the end of 1937 had decreased as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

For four years these quarterly statistics have reflected improving conditions in the world employment situation. It is noted that the differences indicated between the 1937 figures and those of 1936 are in general much the same as those shown in the previous table, "a fact which shows that improvement has been regularly maintained."

The I. L. O. issues a warning that the official statistics which have been collected from all over the world are in no way comparative. They only permit of comparing trends. Methods of compiling statistics differ widely from one country to another. And even from one period to another. Consequently it is not easy to draw exact conclusions.

A case in point is that of Denmark, where the real position is far from clear. One table would suggest a decline in prosperity, since it shows more jobless in Denmark than last year. But the next table shows that employment has also increased. General prosperity is suggested by the fact that the index figure for employment has risen from 100 in 1931 to 137 at the end of 1937, one of the largest increases recorded in recent years. Estonia appears to come first, the present figure on a 1929 base being 146.

One of the greatest falls in unemployment has been recorded in Switzerland, where, between September, 1936, and September, 1937, the number of workers wholly or temporarily out of work is claimed to have been almost halved.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Economics in the News

Russian Gold—Significance to America and Britain of Mysterious and Unassessable Soviet Production—Stalin's Policy

By H. B. E.

It is astonishing what odd results may stem from an ordinary book. "Sutter's Gold," a volume describing the California gold rush of '49, has entertained a host of book readers. Sometime ago a copy, or a translation, fell into Stalin's hands. And it so impressed the Soviet dictator that, waving his magician wand, he called into being an imitative gold rush. The outpouring of this metal may yet have strange effects upon the world's destinies.

At present the United States is the only government which pays a fixed price for gold. The price is sufficiently high to persuade the entire world to dump into Uncle Sam's lap practically all of the world's output. At least that was the case till about a year ago. At that time, responding to the "spirit" of the tripartite agreement of Sept. 25, 1936, the British Government started to share the burden, even though the British have not posted any fixed price for gold sellers.

I was in England during this period of co-operative buying. In the six months ended Sept. 30 last, Britain bought half a billion dollars' worth, or half of the American purchases during the same period. Obviously, both governments, with their huge hoards, have now a vested interest in propping up the price of gold.

The inflow has now turned outward, the reason being that, because of the business slump, private hoarders abroad are competing with the two official treasuries in buying it. Such a situation, however, may be only a breathing spell. And the British and American Governments are no doubt examining the potential size of the next irruption when the hoarders begin once again to disgorge.

They find a peculiar situation. Apart from the "mine" in the safety deposit boxes of non-American hoarders, the current supply from the mines is running around twice as much as the 1929 supply (when, incidentally, the experts were forecasting a rapidly diminishing rate of world production) and three times the value. The main unknown quantity is the Soviet El Dorado, an interesting account of which is given in a series of articles running in the Saturday Evening Post, one of the writers, incidentally, being our own Demaree Bess.

Soviet statisticians guard their data on gold with great secrecy. H. N. Laurie in "The Mineral Industry" puts the 1936 figure at a fifth of total world output, which makes the Soviet Union No. 2 after the Rand among world producers. Moscow several times has said that the U. S. S. R. will beat the Rand, with a third of world output, by 1940. Most gold experts on the subject seem to doubt the claim, but authoritative forecasts about gold have been wrong so many times that one prefers to keep one's fingers crossed.

Suppose, therefore, that the Soviet mines keep on irrupting progressively. What then? In the absence of any concerted policy on the part of the two buyers to redistribute it, they would become choked with the metal. Thus the current joke, as, for instance, in "I'd Rather Be Right," the Kaufman satire on the New Deal, would gather more ludicrous point: The flow of gold "from hole to hole" would be intensified. Arctic miners, working in a climate 80 degrees below zero, would be digging up gold for reburial in the pleasant blue hills of Kentucky.

Time was, in 1929, when the gold experts used to say that only Russian gold would save the world. Now they are saying that that gold may oversave it! For Anglo-American patience might become exhausted. In which case, in the collapse of the gold market, there would be another spell of monetary chaos.

The gold situation affords a pretty irony for the Soviet Union itself. In creating the gold rush Stalin, as in so many other things, turned his back on Lenin. For Lenin said that gold would be of little value under a collectivist system, and would be useful only for making teeth and sanitary fixtures.

But the production has become vastly important to the Soviet economy. It enables the U. S. S. R. to buy things from the West which she cannot buy with other, more socially useful, products. This is what may make Moscow employ prudently its new "Key to international finance," to use the phrase of Dr. Paul Einzig in his new book "Will Gold Depreciate?"

Just as the two gold buyers are very much interested in supporting the price of gold, so is the prospective chief seller. If gold were demonetized, and were sold for the price it would fetch for industrial purposes, the U. S. S. R. would lose heavily.

Political Hold Won by Labor In N. Y. State

Orthodox Traditions Upset by Two-Year Surge of New Groups

Portent for 1940

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—After being a stronghold of orthodox major party politics for generations, New York State today finds itself well started into 1938 with the stage set for new progressive vote concepts such as never before have disturbed the political pace-setters.

This leavening action comes from a stirring of independent citizen action growing out of five years of New Deal inducement to voter realignment and the twice-affirmed rejection of machine rule in New York City. It is reflected sharply both in Albany and in the City Hall here, with its head and front at both legislative points the American Labor Party, which has required only two years to forge for itself a balance-of-power place in Empire State politics.

For this reason, observers are evaluating with more than usual attentiveness the outlook for a year that will initiate a four-year tenure for Governor. Both Democrats and Republicans will read the largest portent for their 1940 national fortunes in the outcome of that race, and, with such important business at hand, their bell-wethers are not inclined to take their legislative undertakings too aggressively.

In Albany they have been encouraged in this attitude by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, now serving his third term and unambitious for reelection, who has recommended no new goals for the 161st session of the Legislature and has submitted a budget which both sides regard as one of the best and least controversial in many years.

Major Parties on Alert

If the predominant Democratic and Republican blocs are riding easy, however, the American Labor Party delegation already has shown its capacity as a goad toward a statewide spread of policies which have revolutionized New York City government control. Both major party camps are acutely aware of this new factor whose Assembly bloc has been given favored seating by the Republican control and whose City Council delegation down-state is making anti-Tammany history.

Simultaneously, the Fusion forces with which the party has made such an impressive good government coalition in the down-state arena are moving to effect a state-wide alliance in response to the growing interest in other New York sections in the non-partisan system of local management. Buffalo, second largest city in the State, where the American Labor Party made large inroads on the old-line political vote last fall, has taken the initiative in the organizing movement up-state, and Albany, Rochester and Suffolk County also are making carbon copies of the original Fusion drive in New York City.

The Citizens Union, another major unit in the down-state reform, particularly as it concerned the introduction of proportional representation voting for the new City Council, likewise is launching a state-

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Have a Date With President

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Leaders in the Auto Manufacturing Field

W. S. Knudsen, Top—General Motors
Alvan Macauley, Bottom—Packard Motor Co.
Edsel Ford, Top—Ford Company
Prentiss M. Brown, Bottom—(D) Senator From Michigan
K. T. Keller, Top—Chrysler Corporation
B. E. Hutchinson, Bottom—Plymouth

New Housing Bill: To Break Filibuster?

House-Senate Agreement Acts as Spur Against Anti-Lynch Bloc

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Agreement among House and Senate conferences on terms of the new housing bill, passed in slightly variant versions in the respective bodies, has two immediate effects:

1. For the first time this session it puts a real spur behind the Senate to end the filibuster which has tied up business over the anti-lynching bill. Heretofore there has been little important matter waiting for the Senate as most legislative grist was in conference, in committee or in the financial bills before the House. But the housing bill is now ready for it—recognized as an issue of national importance and perhaps an important step in setting the wheels of economic recovery turning.

2. The terms of the conference report reject the amendment sponsored by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R) of Massachusetts providing for the "prevailing wage" for all labor on housing projects under the law. Senator Lodge got acceptance of this amendment, which advocates said would defeat the purpose of the bill, and subsequently voted with 15 others, against the measure as a whole, raising the charge that he was seeking to sabotage the measure.

The Administration has hoped under the bill to secure agreements with labor to reduce hourly rates in return for steady employment and perhaps a yearly wage, followed by similar concessions in price from builders and suppliers of raw materials. The amendment requiring payment of "prevailing wages," on the same scale as those in a locality of construction is backed by the American Federation of Labor and would thwart this part of the low cost construction program, it was charged.

Senator Lodge said today he would oppose the conference report in an effort to restore his amendment. Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon minority leader, said he would help Senator Lodge in his fight.

Meanwhile, immediate action in the House to indorse the report is expected.

The housing bill was put high among the legislative accomplishments sought by President Roosevelt, and caused little argument when presented in Congress.

Earle Sees Chance To Use More Coal

By the Associated Press

Harrisburg, Penna., Jan. 21

Gov. George H. Earle saw Pennsylvania's $25,000,000 housing program today as a way of placing more anthracite on the market.

He said he "heartily endorsed the idea" of installing furnaces for anthracite consumption in the low-cost homes that are to be constructed in many major cities of the state in a vast slum clearance drive.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Administration housing bill, agreed on by congressional conferees, provides for:

1. Federal housing administration insurance of mortgages amounting to 90 per cent of the value of homes costing up to $6000; 80 per cent insurance of the portion of the cost exceeding $6000.

2. A maximum interest charge of 5 per cent on all loans.

3. Elimination of FHA "service" charges and substitution of a premium charge of ¼ of 1 per cent on the diminishing balance on $6000 homes and from ½ to 1 per cent on larger loans. The latter premium charge will be fixed at the option of the FHA.

4. A $2,000,000,000 limitation on the amount of FHA mortgage in-

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Roosevelt Cites British System For U.S. Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—President Roosevelt, for the second time in two days, pointed attention to the British Trade Union Act of 1926 today as a document deserving careful study by all group interested in new legislation to surround labor unions with a greater degree of responsibility and put American labor relations on a better basis.

But shortly after making this general reference to the British Act at his morning press conference he disclaimed approval for special features many of which are repugnant to labor leaders here. His first reference to the act yesterday immediately provoked loud protests in labor quarters indicating clearly that an American version of the British Act could be enacted here only over the strong opposition of both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. groups.

Sympathy Strikes Banned

The President's reference to the subject arises from a point in the list of suggestions made to him two days ago by the Business Advisory Council which urged that "where there is privilege there must be responsibility" The business representatives called attention to their recommendations of a year ago to this same effect and asked the President to give consideration to this subject. In general, their idea appears to be that the Wagner Relations Act should be modified and broadened to include restraints on labor unions in addition to the restraints it now opposes on anti-labor practices by employers.

In view of the extent to which Mr. Roosevelt is now holding the British act up as a possible model it is sig-

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Women of All Nations Join In Equality Plea to League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 21—From most of the countries of Asia, Europe, and America representatives of millions of women have been arriving at Geneva this week to show the Council of the League of Nations how important women consider the appointment next week of a committee of experts to examine the status of women. Appointment of this committee was recommended by the Assembly last September.

Women's organizations are deeply interested in the personnel of the committee. If the council appoints a majority of members primarily interested in elaborate research and the codifying of laws, the women feel that their cause may be retarded. But if a majority of aggressive members is appointed they feel it will help to carry along the women's movement.

Women's organizations are seeking a committee that is sympathetic to the revision of the League Covenant which would include clauses providing for equality for women. In order to convince members of the Council that women from all parts of the world desire such committee, major international and national women's organizations have sent representatives to Geneva to present their case.

The large number of women here from Oriental countries indicates the widespread interest in the cause. Women have come from Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Iran, India, Palestine, and Iraq. Mme. Nour Hamada, an Arabian woman who is president of the Council of the Oriental Alliance, leads Oriental women. Miss Alice Paul of Washington, D. C., representing the American National Women's Party, explained the objectives of all these women.

"We want to hasten the revision of the League Covenant to include clauses recognizing women's equality," she said. "I believe it is now generally agreed that if the League Covenants are not revised the League itself may not be able to survive. If the League cannot agree on a comparatively uncontroversial amendment, such as we propose, then it can hardly be expected to adopt those changes which seem necessary to its continued useful existence. What the League does in this matter, therefore, becomes a test of what it can probably do in more controversial matters."

Motor Leaders Tell President They Will Help

Agree With White House That Proper Installment Buying Is Good

See Spring Upturn

Roosevelt Says Meetings of Business Men Have Helped to Clear the Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—As a group of automobile leaders was arriving at the White House today for another in the series of important conferences in the last fortnight, President Roosevelt gave a highly optimistic account of the talks this far, and further clarified his own objective.

The automobile industry spokesmen generally approved President Roosevelt's credit-selling recommendations, they said, as they left the White House today, and told him they expected a spring upturn in the motor business which should improve business generally.

Those conferring at the White House were Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company; William S. Knudsen, president of the General Motors Corporation; K. T. Keller, president, and B. E. Hutchinson, vice-president, of the Chrysler Corporation, and Alvan Macauley, president of the Packard Motor Car Company.

Also present were these finance company heads: John J. Schumann, Jr., president of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation; Henry Ittleson, president of the Commercial Investment Trust; A. E. Duncan, president of the Commercial Credit Company, and Ernest Kanzler, president of the Universal Credit Company.

Expect Better Business

Speaking for the group, Mr. Macauley said:

"We reported to the President that we are hopeful of a seasonal increase of sales in the spring that will bring about an improvement in business.

"We found ourselves in hearty agreement with the President's principles on the subject of installment selling."

"We had a broad discussion of the factors affecting business and government," Mr. Macauley said, "And we believe it was very helpful.

"Properly used installment buying has and will continue to help millions of families to a higher standard of living with a corresponding increase in employment. But high pressuring customers or permitting their desires to take them into debt beyond their means is bad business all around."

His recent talks, the President said, have done much to clear the atmosphere and remove misunderstandings between himself and business. The entire series, he emphasized, has been most helpful. He has been attempting, he said, to remove various misconceptions and alleged inconsistencies in his policies, and listed as follows some of the achievements:

He has made clear that his discussion of holding companies last week was concerned with public utility holding companies, and his "Why have any?" remark did not intend to apply to such institutions as the Pennsylvania Railroad, which may technically be a holding company, though an operating unit. Nor did his remarks apply to branch banking, but only to "bank stock holding companies" when he objected to the loss of independence of country banks.

Holds to Price Objective

He has further explained, to various conferees, that his objective is still the restoration of prices to the 1926 level—the "100" figure of the economists. Charges of inconsistency because he strove to raise prices in 1933-34, and then in 1937 said they were too high, are not valid, Mr. Roosevelt said. He has never said, the President continued, that all prices were too high in 1937, but only that some of them—like copper, which struck a relationship of about 180 to the 1926 level—threw the whole picture out of line.

Business leaders, the President said, are now seeing things from a broader angle than before. They understand that not only business is concerned in the problems they discuss, but farmers, labor, transportation, consumption, and the many other aspects of national life to which he referred yesterday in proposing a new policy-advising council. As to this proposed council, Mr. Roosevelt today made clear that it might not be a formal body, but all he seeks is ways and means to discuss the interests of all groups as policy is being produced.

It was very helpful, as an example, the President said, for John L. Lewis and Philip Murray of the Committee for Industrial Organization to sit in the White House study together with Thomas P. Lamont and Owen D. Young.

Other Things Cleared

Among other "misconceptions" which the conferences had removed, said Mr. Roosevelt, was the idea on the part of the Business Advisory Council—with which he conferred Wednesday—that the Administration had drafted last year's farm bill, when Congress had specifically asked the Executive Branch of the Government to keep hands off; that there was any inconsistency between reducing acreage in export crops and improving land—thus, in a way,

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
Tuesday, September 20th.

Sam Adams here betimes to tell Henry that Governor Bernard announced to the Council that two regiments were coming from Ireland and two more from Halifax, and desired that for one of them quarters might be prepared within the town. Sam vewed he would have the militia under arms exercising and firing, at which threat he laughed, and did assure Henry that all would be most legal.

He besought Henry to write a letter for the Advertiser, putting fairly the fact that as barracks at Castle William were sufficient to accommodate both regiments from Halifax, an act of Parliament required that they should be quartered there.

The broth is on the fire now, and Henry closetted at the Caucus Club's meeting room, once more putting pen to paper in spite of all he has already suffered. Cautious! In the Advertiser and the Gazette he ever signs himself 'Juris consultus.' But his manner of writing is unmistakable.

Sam Adams agog with joy that the whole province meets in free assembly. He has word that delegates come in apace. Paul Revere, hath rid hither and yon in this behalf. He ever reminds me of the centurions man in the Bible tale, His master says to him, "Go, and he goeth, come and he cometh." Sam, (Adams) of a surety, is ever saying to Master Revere, "Go," and he goeth!

Revere of Huguenot Stock

He is most hot concerning British justice, and yet his people root not in England. His father did change the family name from Rivoire to Revere, and they be of French extraction, I opine. All I did hear him speak on this private subject was that all of Huguenot stock know what oppression means.

I did but reread this page, and I take shame that I did so lightly quote the sacred word. Full well I know such levity of thought is unbecoming. Perhaps there is somewhat in the thought that no female should be trusted with a pen. Now go I to Brattle Street Meeting House to join in the day of prayer for this province, as was ordained a week agone.

This must I confess; Sam Adams is a godly man, church-going and pious. Henry speaks most warmly of his stainless probity, for the Governor and many lesser ones would be at him if he could be foresworn or bribed in any way, and yet when he does speak it never seems to me quite the truth, yet can I never put my finger on't.

He rouses the Sons, (of Liberty) and e'en the Daughters (of Liberty), too. Did I not sign my name with how many other Boston matrons and maids to foresware tea! Alas! my sweet silver service sits unused, and is like to this many a day.

Yesterday in a letter writ by John from Harvard, he tells that all the youth there have foresworn the beverage. Henry did say that he wished this young brother of his could be pledged to foresware spirits instead.

Sam Began Early

John did also write, to Henry's great merriment, that it has been discovered that Sam Adams, when but 21, did choose for the subject of his master's thesis at Harvard the question: "Whether it be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate if the Commonwealth cannot otherwise be preserved"; and argued this blithly in the presence of Governor Bernard and other dignitaries of the Crown.

Did neglect to state in yesterday's diary that my poor Hetty is in the depths, because Henry can do naught to get her Doright Rogers released from sea service. They will allow him no substitute, claiming he did resist seizure or some such tosh.

Henry says it is but ill-nature on the part of the authorities and of a parcel with the whole present evil state of things. He is looking up the law on the matter and will not drop the girl's plea. She continues in such a daze that her cookery suffers, and I without the heart to chide her overmuch. And it were not for service, I would this day myself boil a noble pudding, but now we must e'en make shift. 'Twill be hard to spoil the good boiled chicken I have provided, and she keep but plenty liquid in the pot.

Adelaide Stedman

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the ninth installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Civil Service Marks Gains, But Looks for New Advances

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The fifty-fifth anniversary of the original Federal Civil Service Act, being commemorated this week, finds the merit system in operation in more than 850 governmental jurisdictions. What advocates of this system decry, though, even in the face of considerable progress in those 55 years, is that there are still 34 states and thousands of local communities that have not yet adopted this plan in place of the discredited "patronage" method of choosing public servants.

But the gains, it was pointed out, can be recognized in the movement to expand them further, and this week the anniversary programs are emphasizing the fact that in 1937 civil service legislation reached its high mark in state and local governments. The Civil Service Assembly here notes that five states, Arkansas, Connecticut, Maine, Michigan, and Tennessee, adopted comprehensive merit system laws during the year, adding some 30,000 state employees to the merit roster. Three counties and 28 cities voted to come under civil service, swelling the list of municipal employees so governed by several thousand.

The Federal Record

The record in the Federal Government hasn't been quite so favorable, at least insofar as actual accomplishment is concerned. The Ramspeck bill that would give statutory permanence to the executive order placing 14,000 first, second, and third-class postmasters under civil service, the McKellar bill that would virtually cancel that order, and other bills seeking to put into effect recommendations of the President's Committee on Administrative Management are still hanging fire.

The original civil service law was the Pendleton Act, passed in 1883, soon after the assassination of President Garfield by a disappointed officeseeker. This applied to federal employees only and included about 14,000. This number has since extended to more than 532,000 in the National Government, about 63 per cent of the total in the federal employ, and the U. S. Civil Service Commission's work has expanded from a limited to a rather wide range of personnel functions.

New York First to Act

New York passed the first state civil service law in 1883 also. Today 14 states hire most of their workers under civil service rules. Albany, Syracuse, Utica, and Yonkers, N. Y., were among the first municipalities to set up merit systems, all passing laws in 1884. At the time of the last nation-wide count five years ago there was about 60 per cent of the municipal, and 15 per cent of the county-township and district employees under civil service. This percentage in the past five years has increased substantially, the assembly reports.

The National Civil Service Reform League, the League of Women Voters, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and other civic organizations are uniting in the observance of this anniversary, and in a general effort to call to public attention the need for further advancement.

The Civil Service Assembly here meanwhile has issued its 1937 Honor Roll in Public Administration. Organizations and individuals who have contributed to progress in the merit plan are thus recognized. The list includes among many others The Christian Science Monitor about which it says:

"The Christian Science Monitor for its constructive educational influence on behalf of the civil service movement."

Ten Men and a Cake

CHICAGO (AP)—It will take 10 men to bake a cake ordered by the Independent Grocers Alliance of America for its baking products marketing conference next week.

Here are the ingredients: 500 pounds of eggs, 600 pounds of sugar, 400 pounds of flour, 300 pounds of butter, and 200 pounds of milk.

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Successors to Lester E. Smith
1770 Mass. Ave., Lexington, Mass.
Lex. 0326

Squire's Eastern Dressed Pork Loins, lb 23c
Boneless Sirloin Roll Roast, lb 49c
Boneless Rump Steak Roast, lb 39c
Boneless Undercut (Pot) Roast, lb 29c
Florida Oranges, doz 19c, 27c, 37c
Florida Grapefruit 3 for 25c, 4 for 25c, 5 for 25c
Extra Selected California Fruits in Glass
Whole Apricots
Large Royal Anne Cherries
Fruits for Salad
Sliced Peaches
Bartlett Pears
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All items in this sale are positively the very best you can buy anywhere regardless of price. The more you buy, the more you save.

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Royal Star Free Stone Peaches #1 tin 6 for 95c 24 for $3.65
Royal Star Fruit Cocktail #1 tin .....12 for $1.85
Royal Star Fruit Cocktail #2½ tin ....12 for $3.15
Royal Star Tomato Juice #1 tin .....12 for 95c Case of 24 for $1.85
Royal Star Tomatoes tin .....6 for 77c 24 for $2.95
Royal Star Peas #2 tin .....6 for 99c 24 for $3.85
Royal Star Golden Bantam 6 large tins for $1.39
Royal Star Green Beans 12 tins for $1.69
Star Market Company
583 Washington Street, Wellesley Wellesley 2820
304 Walnut Street, Newton Newton North 8400
24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Mid. 7100

Mexican Mining Spurred by U. S. Renewal on Silver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The renewal of pacts whereby the United States Government will continue to buy Mexican silver during 1938 has been interpreted here as furnishing a stimulus to the mining industry.

Added emphasis is being placed upon the Government's campaign to induce small operators and workers' co-operatives to undertake exploration and exploitation of the federal mining reserves in order to supply the United States demand for the metal.

A statement issued by President Cardenas calls attention to the advantage of such activity being undertaken by Mexicans, the benefits of which would be not only independence for the miners but the keeping of the profits from mining within the country.

To stimulate such activity the Secretary of National Economy is offering to all interested individuals or groups information on the potentialities of federal reserves, advice on the method of exploitation and free laboratory analysis of minerals. Market information will also be supplied free. This campaign marks another step in the Mexican Government's program to stimulate internal development through the efforts of its nationals, as opposed to such development as now almost entirely controlled by United States and British interests.

Poison Gases Aid Vegetable Drying

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—A discovery that poison gases will dry vegetables more quickly than heat alone, and speed up industrial use of many farm products, was announced yesterday by the United States Bureau of Chemistry and soils.

Present commercial drying uses high temperatures. But heat, says E. F. Hopkins, of Laurel, Miss., discoverer of the poison gas process, causes decomposition and loss.

In poison gas atmospheres, however, vegetable pores relax. They become so "limp" they lose even at low temperatures as much as 60 per cent of their water and sirups when whirled in a centrifuge. Little heat is needed to evaporate most of the remaining moisture.

The gases tried for this purpose include chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, which is used in fire extinguishers, toluene, fat solvents and sulfur dioxide. The poisons do not "linger" afterward in the vegetable juices or flesh.

These experiments have been applied thus far only to the industrial and chemical uses of farm products. They may be used on food, but this, Mr. Hopkins says, has not been investigated.

Troops Take Moro Fort

MANILA, Jan. 21 (AP)—After a day long battle between Philippine soldiers and Moros at Paudak Fort at Tajaya in Lanao Province today, in which four soldiers were wounded, one seriously, and five Moros killed, the soldiers captured the fort by assault. It had been shelled for seven hours. Complete demolition of the Moro stronghold was started immediately.

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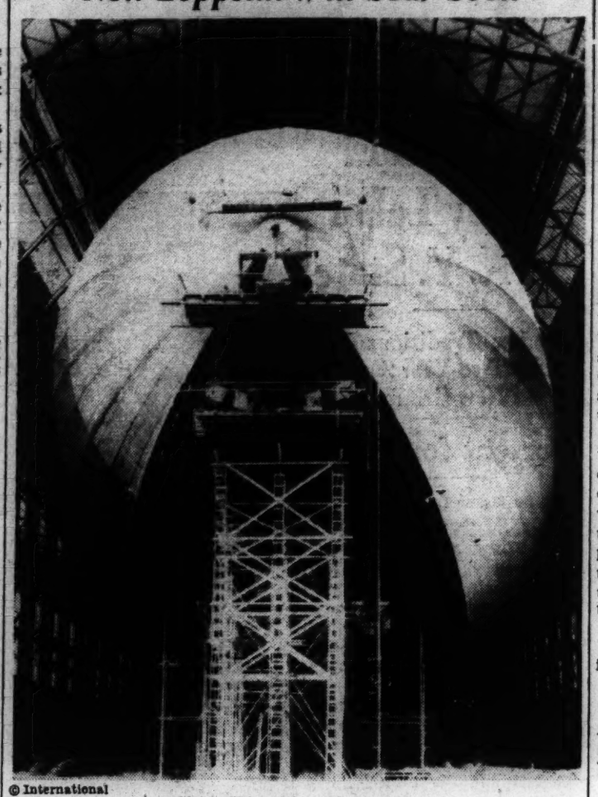
New Zeppelin Will Soar Soon



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Sister Ship of the Hindenburg

The LZ-130 is nearing completion at Friedrichshafen, Germany. The airship is designed to use helium gas, which has been ordered from the United States. Possible delay is seen in a regulation of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and approved by President Roosevelt, which prohibits sale of helium until after the Government acquires new supplies. Mr. Ickes said orders for the non-inflammable gas could not be accepted until an agreement had been executed providing for sale to the Government of privately-owned helium properties in Kansas and Colorado.

Alaskan Development Urged; Problem in Shipping Tie-Ups

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP) — President Roosevelt has transmitted to Congress a program for the long-range development of Alaska.

Regional planning formed the backbone of the plan, drafted by the National Resources Committee at the request of Congress.

Other recommendations included the simplification of the territorial governmental and taxation systems, construction of roads and trails, expansion of the air service, protection of the salmon fisheries and improvement of labor conditions.

The committee held regional planning essential to orderly development because it would be "a long-time problem and plans would have to change to suit changing social conditions."

The committee discounted the future of Alaska as an agricultural country—at least until more industries were developed. In the latter category, the committee saw possibilities for pulp and paper mills.

In calling for preservation of salmon fisheries and protection of "peculiar important American interests therein," the committee took notice of a current dispute between Japan and the United States over rights in Bristol Bay.

All Alaskan Industries Show Increase in 1937 Except Salmon Fishing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—All of Alaska's industries increased during 1937, except the salmon industry, which declined slightly. This drop has been attributed largely to foreign fishing activities in Bristol Bay last summer, where Japanese established floating canneries during the red salmon run.

Nevertheless, it was a first rate fishing year. While the salmon pack is somewhat below 1936, the industry as a whole prospered. More than six and a half million cases of salmon were packed, valued at approximately $40,000,000. Other types of fishing report an excellent year. This includes halibut, crab, and shrimp fisheries. And 1938 promises to be equally as prosperous.

Alaska's other two major industries, minerals and fur, were on the uptrend in 1937. Gold led. The minerals mined during the past year aggregated $27,440,000. Of this $20,834,000 consisted of gold shipments. This is an increase of $4,093,000 over 1936, when mineral production amounted to $23,345,000, including $18,146,000 of gold. The other minerals were copper, platinum, silver, coal, lead, tin and several other base metals. Furs reached a total value of $2,285,710.70, an increase of $379,971.95 over 1936.

The $4,000,000 mineral increase is attributed to more expansive mining activities, particularly placer operations, in western Alaska during the year. While considerable development of quartz has been going on, one of the most significant factors of production has been the drag-line bull-dozer pumping plant combination much in use throughout western Alaska. This method has proved useful in conserving water, so necessary in placer mining. At the same time this type of mining has materially added to the output, by an increase in volume and conservation of gold.

The gain in the fur catch was largely due to the open season on marten. A total number of 16,969 of these pelts were taken, valued at $27.35 each, making a total sum of $464,102.50. There were also a greater number of muskrat, blue fox, and coyote skins than the previous year. In fact the increase in value of the fur export is entirely due to the number of pelts, as there was a decided slump in the fur market this year. There are prospects for a larger fur catch in 1938. An open season this year on beaver is expected to swell the fur budget. But with the market still slumping, it is doubtful, authorities say, whether the profit from fur will be as great.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—The fourth tie-up of Alaskan steamships in less than four years came unexpectedly early this month. It left opinion in Alaska more firmly convinced than ever that, if the Territory is to develop, shipping must be established on a dependable basis.

In the past, opinion seemed to prevail that tie-ups or strikes were to be expected, and that Alaskan interference should be minimized in order not to jeopardize the rights of either workers or operators. But with memory of the uncertainty and hardships caused in Alaska by previous tie-ups, opinion this time seemed less tolerant than before.

Alaska is dependent solely on shipping for freight, passenger, mail and express transportation between territorial ports and the States. There are no railroads entering Alaska from either the United States or Canada, no highways, and no regularly established air lines.

In the four tie-ups of recent years, Southeastern Alaska has been served with mail and passenger service by Canadian Pacific steamers operating out of Vancouver. An act of Congress, however, prevents shipment of American-made goods to Alaska if any part of their voyage is made on a foreign vessel. The Canadian line, too, has been able to serve only the southeastern part of Alaska. The vast and growing interior, connecting with the Government-owned Alaska railroad at Seward, is wholly dependent on American vessels operating between Seattle and Seward.

In the latest tie-up, an American vessel started north from Seattle on Jan. 1 with freight—including fresh produce which Alaska imports from the South—mail and passengers. The tie-up prevented future sailings; so the next mail and passenger steamer was a Canadian boat, the Princess Norah, sailing from Vancouver 10 days later. It carried no freight or produce because of the act cited previously and went only to southeastern Alaska. However, if butter and egg supplies were to get very low merchants could get such staples from Canada. They hesitate to do so, though, because after payment of duty the price is considerably higher and if the tie-up should end they would be caught with a supply of expensive goods on their hands.

Government operation of freight vessels to Alaska as practiced in the extended 1936-7 strike was widely criticized in Alaska. Its aim, they said, was largely to keep Alaska from starving. As such, it did not supply materials necessary to keep the wheels of industry turning in Alaska. The various tie-ups—even with Government operation of vessels—have had the effect of general strikes in Alaska.

The last two tie-ups caught merchants in Alaska unaware. The first was a dispute between operators and the stewards' union, the latter demanding a complete change of stewards' crew each trip. After a brief tie-up, the union modified its demand. The latest tie-up did not directly concern Alaskan operations, but was a dispute between operators generally and longshoremen over whether cargo could on occasion be loaded directly from one boat to another. All Seattle shipping was tied up pending settlement of the question.

Four More Are Freed In Gasoline Price Case

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 21 (AP)—Federal Judge Patrick T. Stone released four more individual defendants in the government's gasoline price-fixing case yesterday, reducing to 32 the number of oil company executives and officials still on trial.

The dismissals were granted in separate rulings on defense motions for directed verdicts of acquittal. As the final arguments to the jury proceeded, the court still had under advisement the motions to acquit the remaining 16 corporations and 32 individuals.

Women Approve Five-Point Peace Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Members of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War closed their thirteenth annual conference here today after calling the nation's attention to the "imperative need for international co-operation to eliminate war."

Scattering to their home communities from coast to coast, the delegates will urge local chapters of the 11 national women's organizations they represent to back a co-operative world effort to stop war as against a policy of American withdrawal from the crisis. Peace groups are sharply split on this question at the present time.

The women voted to concentrate their efforts during the coming year on measures to "promote the active co-operation of the United States with other nations in peaceful means to deal with economic and political problems disturbing to the peace of the world and to restore and maintain orderly processes in international relations."

Five Point Program

Measures given specific approval included:

1. More adequate appropriations for the Department of State.
2. Support of the reciprocal trade agreement program.
3. Adoption of a permanent policy of consultation with other signatory states in the event of the violation of the Pact of Paris.
4. Provision for co-operation with other nations in financial and economic measures, not including war, designed to withhold aid to a treaty-breaking nation.
5. Legislation to give effect to the present policy of the United States to withhold recognition of any situation brought about by means contrary to the Kellogg-Briand pact, through placing conditions upon or prohibiting financial transactions with the violating state.

A move to modify the approval given to the Hull reciprocal trade agreement program, led by a group of Massachusetts women, met with defeat as did an effort to endorse military sanctions as a method of enforcing international boycotts.

World Police Force

Plans for an international police force were added to the organization's study program.

As Miss Josephine Schain, chairman of the conference, pointed out at the opening session, the strength of the conference's effort will depend ultimately on the extent to which its program is adopted and pushed by these 11 co-operating groups, which include the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National League of Women Voters, the Women's Trade Union League and others.

The international co-operation theme has been emphasized throughout the week's sessions. It received its greatest boost from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt who delivered a clear-cut denunciation of the isolationist theory at the annual banquet.

Before the conferees depart this evening, they will devote a session to "youth and peace" and hear a parting word of inspiration from Mrs. Harper Sibley, wife of the former president of the Chamber of Commerce and Pierre de Lanux, director, Paris Bureau of the League of Nations.

A cure of war will be found in the development and extension of democratic processes, Senator Elbert D. Thomas, (D) of Utah, told the women last night. "In spite of the fact that the world seems to be a world of strife and war, there is probably more genuine optimism toward the possibility of attaining a world built upon the peace idea than anyone has imagined," he declared.

"There is inherent in the dual ideas of democracy and liberty the duty to so act with our neighbors, and that means the world, that our actions shall reflect our national destiny, for that land which is blessed with the fruits of democracy and liberty can only continue to be blessed if it is willing to share these great blessings with others," he added.

During the youth discussion, Miss Louis Morley, of Bryn Mawr College, told the conference that virtually no student leaves college today without a well-grounded background on international issues.

Joseph Cadden, representing the World Youth Congress, described the Congress and its counterparts in other countries as bulwarks against reaction. "They are training grounds for citizenship which will lead to an increased awareness, a more intelligent approach to public problems," he declared.

An outstanding stumbling block to the making of reciprocal trade agreements are the political concepts determining international economic policies of other nations, Henry F. Grady, vice-chairman of the U. S. Tariff Commission, reported. "Until politics are subordinated to a greater degree to economics these difficulties will continue," he warned.

"You cannot well have the international system properly re-established and a number of states dedicated to the totaletarianism principle," Mr. Grady said later. "The international system inherently implies international co-operation for international ends and purposes."

Mr. Grady also took to task the extreme protectionist viewpoint in this country as "the most un-American thing in the world." he declared: "It seems incredible to me that any leader of American industry or economic life should assume that there is any conflict between the re-establishment of an international system and sound Americanism."

Further development of the international labor organization as a "House of Economics" alongside of the League of Nations, "House of Diplomacy" was urged by Prof. James T. Shotwell, of Columbia University. "The time has come for some such major change in the international organization at Geneva," he told the women.

Federal-Private Co-operation Advised to Cut Power Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Co-operation between the Federal Government and private utilities in the distribution of electric power throughout the Lower Columbia River Basin could result in substantial economies in the operation of the Bonneville Dam project, in the opinion of H. G. Gerdes, a Federal Power Commission engineer.

By hooking up giant turbines at Bonneville in a system with generators operated by private companies in the area, the cost of power could be reduced to 1.8 mills a kilowatt hour, as compared with a cost of 2.04 mills when the Bonneville plants are operated alone, Mr. Gerdes said in a cost-of-power symposium held by the American Society of Civil Engineers during its eighty-fifth annual convention here yesterday. The savings through co-operation would amount to $690,0040, he added.

Technical observers at the conference said that if savings could be realized through co-operation of Government and private plants on the Columbia River, far more marked economies should be possible from such an arrangement in the Tennessee Valley.

Relatively little difference of opinion between Government and private engineers regarding the cost of producing the nation's electric energy was seen to have been developed at the conference. Avoiding controversial questions while getting down to basic problems, engineers participating in the symposium apparently agreed that, regardless of whether utilities were in private or public hands, power costs were a matter, not of magic, but the inescapable result of charges for capital, materials and labor.

No Monopoly on Arguments

Viewed solely from the standpoint of power production costs, neither side of the public ownership issue, they indicated, had a monopoly on favorable arguments. It was suggested, however, that in joint projects covering power production, flood control and navigation, allocation of costs might give the Government plants an apparent advantage.

The Federal Government's program of power "yardsticks" was subjected to a strong attack during the conference and appeared to find little effective defense, even a construction engineer from the Tennessee Valley Authority admitting that, in a sense, every power project was forced by individual circumstances to be its own yardstick.

Relative merits of hydroelectric and steam power were compromised readily on the grounds that efficient electric systems could make use of the best points of both in providing consumers with more dependable as well as cheaper services.

"The use of hydro-generated power in a power system is now generally considered as complimentary to the use of steam power and where hydro is available at reasonable cost, it is advantageous to have a considerable portion of it in the power system," H. K. Barrows, professor of hydraulic engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology said.

To illustrate what wide differences might exist in the cost of power from different points, Professor Barrows produced data from 57 hydroelectric projects having a total output of 25 per cent of the American production, whose costs ranged from 0.16 C to 3.74 C a kilowatt hour.

Referring to large federal power projects now under way, including Grand Coulee and Bonneville, on the Columbia River, and the Tennessee Valley Development, Professor Barrows voiced doubt that the cost of power would "vary greatly from that for some of the larger hydro plants under private control when considered on the same basis—particularly of fixed charges."

Reliable Supply Put First

What might be cheap power in one area would be expensive in another, according to papers read at the symposium. The goal was said to be a reliable supply of power, since low cost for power of inferior quality and dependability might provide unsatisfactory and ultimately expensive service for customers.

A warning that federal subsidies in the electric power field tend to decrease the national income by favoring less efficient modes of production was voiced by Philip Sporn, chief engineer of the American Gas and Electric Service Corporation. Mr. Sporn's paper held that steam and water power do not ordinarily compete unless this is brought about by a Government subsidy.

"Power subsidies mean more expensive electricity for everyone," he said. "The chief beneficiaries are those who have an opportunity to invest idle funds in tax-exempt Government bonds issued to pay for the subsidies."

Referring to the heavy tax burden carried by utility companies, Dr. John T. Madden, dean of the school of commerce at New York University, urged taxpayers to think twice before encouraging public ownership of utilities. Government plants pay no taxes and public revenue would have to be developed through some new burden on the taxpayer if there is a marked decline in privately owned systems, he said.

'Lost' Moravian Music Discovered In Village Church After 200 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—A cache of rare musical manuscripts, hidden for almost two centuries in a church in the village of Lititz in Eastern Pennsylvania's Lancaster County, has been discovered by Theodore M. Finney, lecturer in music at the University of Pittsburgh and director of Pitt's student band and glee club.

Mr. Finney said the music had been written between the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 by composers who were communicants of the Moravian Church whose members fled from Germany to settle around Bethlehem.

None of the music—save what was written by the Moravian musicians before they migrated to America—has ever been published. It is in the classical tradition of Mozart and Haydn.

Some of the pieces are religious anthems. Others are in symphony and chamber music arrangements.

Mr. Finney explained: "It is unusual—in violation of the traditions of its time—because in the eighteenth century the churches of New England considered any music, except the singing of psalms, sinful.

"No one in New England would have dared suggesting an orchestra might play in a church. But in the little towns of Eastern Pennsylvania it was done every Sunday."

A large percentage of the Moravians must have been skilled musicians, for many of the pieces Mr. Finney found would prove severe tests, for the ability of even a professional of today.

Moravians liked music, he said, and indicated in their writings they didn't think much of the New England style of unaccompanied singing of hymns in which every member of the congregation carried what was his own idea of the tune. One Moravian critic referred to the Massachusetts church music as the "woeful shrieking and squalling of the congregation."

The Lititz library contains 294 works by 50 different composers. He explained:

"The Moravians, even today, are rather clannish, and resent intrusion by strangers. It just happened that I was the first person to get 'Yes' for an answer when I asked permission to look through their church last summer."

He said the manuscripts will probably be turned over to the Moravian Church's Seminary at Bethlehem.

Plane Lost Parts Before Its Crash

BOZEMAN, Mont., Jan. 20 (AP)—Part of the tail assembly of the Northwest Airlines plane which crashed near here 10 days ago with 10 fatalities was carried away while in flight, A. D. Niemeyer of Seattle, Department of Commerce airlines inspector, testified today.

Both vertical fins, about 4½ feet by 4 feet in size, and the attached rudders of about the same dimensions were missing when he reached the wreckage Mr. Niemeyer told a Department of Commerce board of inquiry meeting here. The fins below the horizontal stabilizers were intact.

"I soon found evidence that satisfied me that the surfaces (fins and rudders) missing had not been carried off by the impact with the ground but apparently had been carried off while the plane was in flight," the inspector said.

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Key to Wreck of Liner Hoover Believed in Captain's Report

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Maritime Commission has started collecting $6,000,000 insurance on the liner President Hoover which ran aground off Formosa last month and was destroyed.

The insurance is payable to the Maritime Commission because of $15,000,000 due the commission from the Dollar Line Steamship Company which operated the ship.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21—Key to the riddle surrounding the wreck of the Dollar liner, President Hoover, off the coast of Formosa apparently lies in the testimony of the ship's captain, George W. Yardley, who is still in the Far East.

That nothing more in the way of definite findings regarding the cause of the grounding of the trans-Pacific liner would be forthcoming until its masters return was indicated by the investigating board of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, which just adjourned its hearings here.

With the board moving to Seattle, where a perfunctory examination is planned for more Hoover crew members arriving on the President Grant, and with all attention focused upon the as yet unknown contents of the ship's log and what Captain Yardley will have to say, several facts have been "pretty well" cleared up for the investigating board.

First among these is evidence that the crew's handling of the passengers and equipment was generally efficient; second, that charges of excessive drinking on the part of members of the crew were unwarranted. Testimony showed that liquor was used "with permission of the ship's doctor."

Points cleared up that had been bothering experts and non-experts regarding the grounding of the Hoover were:

1. The Hoover was fully equipped with all required navigational equipment, including a new Fathometer capable of recording 200 fathoms.
2. All lifeboats and machinery were in first-class condition.
3. The course taken by the Hoover was well charted and contrary to reports that it had been "untried" was regularly used by navigators.
4. Those who challenged the captain's "right" to take the course he did have been answered by the statement that in extenuating circumstances final choice of course is left to the discrimination of the captain.
5. One "very likely" reason the fathometer and other technical navigational aids did not save the ship from going on the rocks lies in the fact that those waters are among the deepest in any ocean and that islands and reefs rise perpendicularly from the bottom with no warning. They are, however, charted. It was also brought out that ocean currents not taken into consideration may have brought the ship in closer to shore than was believed.

Struck After Midnight

The ship struck shortly after midnight, and testimony indicates that certain necessary navigational beacons and lights were either unseen or out of commission.

Testimony further showed the ship to be set on a course of 198 degrees until some four minutes after midnight, when the watch was changed and the course set at 150 degrees. Shortly after that the Hoover struck.

Capt. L. H. Westdahl, Marine Superintendent of Lines for the Dollar Steamship Company, testified that the master was instructed when he left San Francisco to omit Shanghai, due to the war threat there. It was recalled the Hoover had been bombed in the vicinity on her previous trip.

The company's instructions to Captain Yardley when he left San Francisco were, according to the testimony, to proceed from Kobe, Japan, to Manila, P. I., "eastward of the southwestern islands" of Japan which are to the north and east of the Island of Formosa and nearly due north of the Philippine Islands.

Where the difficulty arose apparently was in the final decision made, whereby the ship did not go to the east of the southwestern islands of Japan, but instead cut South only far enough to skirt the southern tip of Japan, headed on a westward course towards the mainland and picked up the regular Manila-Shanghai route, thereupon heading South and for some reason struck the small island of Hoisho-To or Samasana. Those close to the picture hold that had the Hoover gone straight southeast of the southwestern islands of Japan to Manila it would have been impossible to skirt Formosa so closely.

They also state that the "rumor" is that Captain Yardley had information regarding the presence of a sizable squadron of the Japanese fleet in the vicinity of the southwestern islands of Japan and not desiring to offer his ship as a possible target—on the chance the Hoover might be mistaken again—changed his course going "inside the islands."

When Captain Yardley returns to the United States, which is expected in the near future, the hearings at which his testimony will be given are to be held in San Francisco by the same board headed by Capt. William Fisher, Supervisor-Inspector of the Seventh (Pacific Coast) District of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation. Advisor to the board has been Assistant Bureau Director Allen Jones who says he will return to Washington following the Seattle hearings. The bureau's final findings and report will not be made until after Captain Yardley has testified.

Soviet Turns Folk Ways to Own Purpose

Sovfotos

Song and Dance in Outer Reaches of the U. S. S. R.

Upper—Abdulla Kuraliev, One of the Oldest Bards of Usbekistan, Delights Hearers at an "Evening of People's Art" in Tashkent
Lower—A Ukrainian Dance

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Today each country promotes nationalism in its own way. Even Russia has its program for glorifying and preserving native cultures in the provinces. Never before the revolution was there such interest and systematic encouragement of minority accomplishments. Little if anything was known of the song and ceremony, the dance and handicraft of far-flung communities.

Though provincials may have been taught to utter political clichés, they are urged to retain their traditions in art. They receive official compliments, are discussed in books and articles. Photographs are taken; gramophone recordings made of their music.

It is regarded as fortunate that the Bolsheviks have the time and inclination, amid the serious and grim daily routine, to encourage activities which may seem irrelevant in a critical era. But in the phrases of exponents of "socialist realism," each small group is doing its best for the collective society by maintaining its traditions. Only on the political side is undeviating conformity required.

Such preservation of cultural accomplishment is of course artificial, and it is doubtful whether with radios accessible in the provinces, there can be many more generations of bards like Abdulla Kuraliev to hand down ancient songs. Something essential is lost in folk song and folk design when it is written down and made permanent. Abdulla may be the member of a collective farm, but this old bard has always been one of the people, reflecting in his tunes and verses their moods and dreams, and providing them with entertainment.

In the more radical days of the revolution, the Russians gave support to studio and sophisticated art, but in recent years they have found the "people's art" more communicable and more acceptable to workers. For the time, the studio artists are scathingly dubbed "formalists," while the folk artists embody all that is good and worth while.

London's East End Marks College Jubilee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The "East End" of London has been celebrating a jubilee. Fifty years ago a carriage drove down the unfamiliar streets of this part of London. From it alighted no less a personage than Queen Victoria. With due ceremony, a little stone was laid and an institution was founded which in course of time became, as Queen Mary College, one of the prized possessions of London.

In those days the venture—despite the patronage of Queen Victoria—seemed relatively unimportant. Nobody suspected that the small technical school, lying beside the Queen's Hall of the People's Palace, would do more than meet the needs of a handful of unlearned youths, eager for specialized education.

Education Urged

The East End of London was passing through a period of renaissance. Not many years before it had been said of the dwellers in the tenements of it that the state of savages in their primitive conditions was not to be compared in utter degration and squalour with their state. London's West End, stirred by harrowing stories of poverty, was pouring out indiscriminate charity, but that did not meet the case.

The few men and women who had taken the trouble to investigate the facts of East End conditions had begun to see that, bad as was the material poverty of the people, degrading as it was, their spiritual poverty was far worse, and they had begun to argue that education—the kind of education that would awaken in the East End the desire for adequate housing, for adequate cleanliness, for adequate leisure, for adequate amusement—was the main thing needed.

As early as the 1840's, Carlyle had begun to rouse the public to an awareness of the "two nations" which existed in England, the one necessarily dependent upon the other. Many writers and philanthropists had followed him—Disraeli, Dickens, Mrs. Gaskell, Shaftesbury, all pointing out the need for a bridge to be thrown between wealth and poverty, for a greater levelling of human conditions.

School Is Founded

In the 1870's Samuel Barnett had taken up the work of what he called "the religion of amusement" in his parish of St. Jude's in Whitechapel. Seven years later he and others had founded an East London branch of the University Extension Society. Oxford University, followed by Cambridge University, had "caught fire" in an enthusiasm to enter the East End and reform it.

Organizations of all kinds had sprung up. In 1884 the famous Toynbee Hall Settlement had been founded. The establishment of the little school beside the People's Palace three years later was but the natural accompaniment of the general trend of inspiriting events.

And the school did not remain small. So immediate were the demands made upon it that it rose with speed to the importance of being known as East London Technical College. By 1907 it had gone still further. Branching out beyond the merely "technical," it had been "recognized" by the University of London as a School of the University in the faculties of arts, natural science and engineering, and soon afterwards it changed its name to that of East London College, providing, in an entirely unexpected way, for regular university education.

New Set Arranged

By 1913, it could no longer exist as an offshoot, as it were, of the People's Palace. It had advanced too far. So a separate government, administered by the London County Council, the University of London, and the Drapers' Company—which last had always been a generous supporter of the college—was set up.

By 1931, so great had become the demands upon it that new ground was acquired and expansions made possible whenever funds became available. In 1934, Queen Mary presented it with a Royal Charter of Incorporation, and, in addition, the name of Queen Mary College, by which it is now known.

Those who live in the vicinity of Mile End Road and know something of the working of the East End University, speak of the immense influence it has had on the lives of the young people who, but for its familiar nearness to them, might never have known university education at all.

They speak with pride of the fact that the list of graduates includes not merely the names of dwellers in the East End of London, but also of young men and women who have come to the college from all parts of the country as well as from many parts of the Dominions and Colonies, and who lived, if they wished it, in two large hostels lying out on the borders of Epping Forrest.

And they speak with enthusiasm of the fact that authority has been wise enough to provide a link between university education and industry in order that students of the natural sciences and of engineering may leave the college with very definite prospects of employment.

From Queen Mary College every engineering student who qualifies in the aeronautical engineering department finds immediate employment with aircraft-making firms. Every student who qualifies in high tension electricity is snapped up by one or other of the electrical firms.

Part of the recent scheme of reorganization, the dwellers in East End London explain, has been the provision of an electrical high voltage laboratory. No other university in Great Britain possesses anything like it. It required the East End, they say, to take the lead.

Japan Tightens Nanking Grip

SHANGHAI, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Japanese-sponsored Government at Nanking is taking over activities of the international relief committee composed of American missionaries and German businessmen, a Japanese Embassy spokesman revealed today.

These activities include caring for 250,000 refugees in Nanking, most of them within the committee's established refugee zone.

The spokesman criticized the relief committee as a "so-called charitable organization which really was a semi-official Chinese Government organ."

He did not, he explained, question the good faith of the committee, but alleged that 1500 Chinese soldiers sought shelter in the refugee zone, following Nanking's capture, and that arms were found there.

The individual status of American and German members of the committee, the spokesman added, was not changed, and they were not requested to leave Nanking.

However, for military reasons, he asserted, neither foreign nor Japanese civilians yet would be permitted to visit the captured Chinese capital—this in answer to a question whether foreign correspondents would be permitted to go there.

Announcing new and rigid censorship to check "unsubstantiated news reports," the spokesman said these "will be suppressed hereafter, regardless of their source."

Plot Charged at Seattle To Bomb Japanese Liner

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 21 (AP)—Customs agents investigating an asserted plot to blow up the Japanese liner Hiye Maru announced today a bomb had been fished from Elliott Bay near the spot where the ship had been moored. The recovered article was brought for examination to the Great Northern Dock, under which one man was killed and another fell into police hands, after failure of an alleged attempt to plant the explosive in the vessel.

Police Capt. Marshall Scrafford said George Partridge, a Canadian, reported "Orientals" had employed him and Rolphe M. Forsyth, school teacher of Vancouver, B. C., to dynamite several ships. He said he did not know the nationality of the "Orientals."

Mr. Forsyth drowned in an attempt, Mr. Partridge said, to blow up the Hiye Maru, first objective of the plot. He said he last saw Mr. Forsyth early yesterday splashing into the waters of Elliott Bay, pushing a railroad tie to which was lashed a suitcase loaded with explosives. Mr. Forsyth's body was found a short time later by a Japanese seaman.

Paris to Ask Hainan Data

PARIS, Jan. 21 (AP)—Diplomatic quarters reported last night France would ask Japan for "details" regarding an attempted landing by Japanese Marines on the Island of Hainan, which commands the sea approach to the northern part of French Indo-China.

Coincident with confirmation from colonial authorities that a landing was attempted, the navy ministry announced three French cruisers were steaming from Saigon, Indo-China capital, to Tourane.

Tourane is the nearest large Indo-Chinese port to the southern tip of Hainan, where the Japanese attempted to land.

A Foreign Office spokesman said he "believed" the Japanese attempt was "only to get water" and was "nothing at all."

Confirmation of the Japanese operation said 200 marines tried to land yesterday in the Bay of Youlin in the southern part of Hainan.

They were protected by three warships and an airplane, but heavy fire from Chinese forces ashore obliged them to return to their ships.

A French request for details from Japan would be based on the fact that in the Franco-Japanese treaty of 1907 each nation pledged she would not change the status quo in China "at the expense of the other."

Netherlands Adds Forces

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 21 (AP)—A Government spokesman disclosed yesterday the Netherlands had "intensified" its naval and air strength in East Indian waters because of increasing numbers of Japanese fishing vessels in areas important in the Netherlands' defense plans.

Court Martial 40 Chinese

HANKOW, China, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Chinese Government disclosed today that 40 high Chinese officers, half of them division commanders, had been tried by court martial during the past six months.

Eight of the 40 were given capital sentences and the others received varying degrees of punishment.

There was no indication of the fate of Gen. Han Fu-chu, former Shantung Province Governor, charged with high treason and "other crimes of extreme gravity" for ordering a retreat from Shantung Province.

No 'May Day' for Tokyo

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (AP)—Japanese labor, swinging far to the Right under influence of wartime patriotism, announced today it would stop celebrating May 1, the international labor holiday.

Instead, said the All-Japan Federation of Labor, Feb. 11, anniversary of the legendary foundation of the Empire by Jimmu Tenno in 660 B. C., will become labor's holiday as well as the national holiday known as Kigensetsu—Japan's Fourth of July.

May 1 is out of favor because of its connection with Soviet Russia.

U. S. Shifts Admirals

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Navy shifted Rear Admiral David McD. LeBreton to the command of the Yangtse patrol today, succeeding Rear Admiral Edward J. Marquart.

Admiral Marquart, who was in command of the China River squadron when the gunboat Panay was sunk in December, will take advanced instruction at the Naval War College at Newport, R. I. The transfer is described by the Navy Department as routine.

European Tension Seen Easing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 21—Lessening of international tension in Europe is testified by today's announcement of a substantial decrease in London war risks insurance rates for vessels passing through the Mediterranean. This is on authority of the joint rating committee of London marine underwriters.

This is one of several factors making for greater attention here to Far Eastern affairs. Another is the detente with Germany as shown by the friendly reception given to Geoffrey Lloyd, British Home Office Under-Secretary, in Berlin, where he is studying anti-aircraft protection measures.

Executive leaders of all sections of British labor and trade union movements at a meeting here yesterday decided upon sending a deputation in full strength to the Prime Minister to urge the British Government to take the lead at next week's League council at Geneva for sanctions to force Japan to renounce aggression in China.

Similar meetings elsewhere continue. Cambridge yesterday was placarded with posters declaring that every three pair of stockings bought here from Japan means one more bomb dropped in China. At the same time, prominence is given in the press to growing Japanese difficulties in China as an indication of the possibility of intervention. The London Daily Telegraph today, for example, reminds Japan that in a great country like China invasion and subjugation are "not quite the same thing."

Refuse to Load Iron

MIDDLESBROUGH, Yorkshire, Eng., Jan. 21 (AP)—Stevedores refused today to load iron and steel in the Japanese steamer Haruna Maru, protesting "Japan's high-handed eastern attitude." Trade union leaders said the action was not authorized.

France Links Armed Forces

PARIS, Jan. 21 (AP)—Premier Chautemps' new government appealed for national unity in the face of the dangers confronting France as it went today before Parliament seeking its first vote of confidence.

The ministerial declaration of policy, read by M. Chautemps in the Chamber of Deputies and by Defense Minister Edouard Daladier in the Senate, promised to continue the People's Front program of social reforms.

PARIS, Jan. 21 (AP)—France today decreed centralization of all army, naval and air forces under the defense ministry, a measure usually adopted only in wartime.

The co-ordination measure, voted last night, was signed by President Lebrun during a meeting of the Government before Camille Chautemps presented his cabinet to parliament for approval.

Pierre Jacomet, army comptroller, was named general secretary of the defense ministry of Edouard Daladier to aid in putting the almost unprecedented defense program into effect.

Daladier at Head

The decree made Gen. Marie Gamelin, present chief of the army staff, chief of the general staff of national defense embracing army, naval and air services. Navy Minister William Bertrand and Air Minister Guy La Chambre will retain their portfolios, but will be subject to the supervision of General Daladier who also is War Minister now.

A similar system was instituted under the premiership of André Tardieu in 1932, but was abandoned when his cabinet fell. In that case, however, there was only one ministry—National Defense.

General Daladier will be called upon to co-ordinate armament programs of the Government's three-armed branches. He will fix the priority in which armament orders are to be manufactured and delivered.

Approval Expected

Though each ministry will continue to draw up its own plans separately, they will be adopted, it was said, only by a committee headed by the National Defense and War Minister.

There were assurances, meanwhile, that the Chamber of Deputies would give a strong vote of confidence to Chautemps' Government, selected after a five-day cabinet crisis. Spokesmen for both right and left groups said they were not willing to plunge France into a new crisis immediately by trying to overthrow Premier Chautemps.

The Premier held separate conversations with employer and employee representatives on details of his proposed "social peace code" to end widespread labor troubles which contributed to the collapse of his previous Government.

'46,000 Ton' Ships For Japanese Navy Queried by Britain

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The British Government today instructed its Ambassador to Tokyo to try to learn whether Japan is building or planning battleships of more than 35,000 tons.

The instructions to Sir Robert L. Craigie resulted from reports the Japanese Navy intended to construct battleships larger than the 35,000-ton limit set by the London Naval Treaty of 1936.

[The London Treaty provides its adherents will be released from tonnage restrictions if non-signatories—such as Japan—exceed them. French naval authorities, asserting Japan was building 46,000-ton battleships, said recently France, the United States and Britain had begun an "exchange of views" on revision of the battleship tonnage limits.]

Informed sources here said talks looking toward denunciation of the battleship limits might be started after Ambassador Craigie's reply was received, but denied they already were under way.

Joint Defense Plea Voiced in Canada

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Jan. 21 (CP)—Co-operation with the United States in strengthening this continent's defenses against foreign aggression was advocated by Premier Hepburn in addressing the St. Thomas lodge of International Association of Machinists here.

The Premier, referring to the challenge presented by "ruthless" dictatorships and the ever-changing methods of making war, said it was "time for the people of Canada to tie up a little closer, if possible, with our American cousins across the border.

Referring to Italy's conquest of Ethiopia and Japan's invasion of China, Premier Hepburn declared: "I find that international piracy has supplanted international diplomacy. I am not a believer in unpreparedness and I feel that today we are forced into a position where we must consider our defense problems."

Freezing of Fruit Held Opportunity For Agriculture

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 21 (CP)—New processes of quick-freezing fruit and vegetables, so they may be stored for long periods then served in a state of at least comparative freshness, threaten to revolutionize the agricultural industry, delegates to the Canadian Fruit and Vegetable Jobbers' Association were told.

John M. Henderson, New York, said it was up to handlers of fresh fruits to prove that while these new processing methods might produce a legitimate and good product "fresh fruit is nevertheless better than any processed fruit." He said hotels and other servers of frozen foods may be obliged to stipulate on menus whether foods were fresh or processed.

W. J. Tawse, Montreal director of market services for the Department of Agriculture, said growers were interested in development of quick-frozen foods. It might open a wider market and facilitate marketing.

As far as Canada was concerned there was a chance the method would cut the movement here of southern-grown produce, allowing Canadian growers to increase their acreage, he believed. It also would open a new market in northern mining areas.

Sibley Urges U. S. Aid For Innocent in China

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21 (AP)—Harper Sibley, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, believes the United States has a "moral duty" in leaving gunboats in Chinese waters "to aid innocent sufferers in the Japanese invasion."

Addressing a meeting of the World's Fair of Missions here, Mr. Sibley said: "I don't care anything about our possessions in China. They don't amount to much anyway, but I think it is our duty to protect the war-torn sufferers of that country. . . .

"We are committed not to wash our hands of China's plight. . . . I hope the United States will not go to war with Japan. I don't think she will, but I think we should not withdraw our defense of those poor cousins of ours."

Eager for Work, Not Relief -

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21—Letters from those temporarily out of work in New York State disclose an anxious willingness to get off of relief rolls and back into jobs, it was announced today by the division of placement and unemployment of the State Department of Labor.

A good proportion of several hundred letters received by this division, which is in charge of administering the New York Unemployment Insurance Law, stressed that the workers wished the Labor Department to concentrate on a job-hunt rather than on payment of benefits.

Other letters asked the division to disregard the writers' applications for relief because they had found employment.

The qualifications of all persons who have sent in applications for benefits under the insurance law are being listed at the offices of the State Employment Service. The information is being gathered by personal interviews with the applicants. It will be used in a continuous job-seeking campaign.

Praise of the co-operative attitude of the persons who have filed applications was voiced by division officials.

"With very few exceptions," Paul Sifton, deputy industrial commissioner and administrator of the division, said, "applicants have given us their full co-operation.

"The letters requesting that we try first to find jobs is interesting and encouraging, but more so are the letters informing us that the applicant has obtained employment. They show that the workers are doing their own job-seeking; that they prefer jobs to benefits; that they are complying with our request to keep us informed when they do get jobs, and that they are not attempting to collect benefits while employed."

Chicago Permits Showing Of 'Inside Nazi Germany'

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 (AP)—Showing of the newsreel picture "Inside Nazi Germany," in Chicago theaters had the approval today of Police Commissioner James P. Allman.

He reversed the Police Censor Board's ban on the picture, and ordered a permit issued for its showing in Chicago. Last Monday the censors held that the film constituted unfair criticism of the National Socialist Government. The ban brought vigorous protests from various organizations.

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New York Labor Party Wins Balance of Power

(Continued from Page 1)

wide campaign for this vote method to elect a one-chamber Legislature. This proposal is being drafted for consideration by the State Constitutional Convention in April, the union holding that the Legislature may be liberalized in the same way that Fusion became a dominant element in the City Council in contrast with the tradition of Tammany control of the old Board of Aldermen, which the council superseded.

For Permanent Registration

Other matters on the state agenda of the now thoroughly aroused civic forces are a legislative council to meet between sessions to map programs, the constitutional initiative whereby the voters may propose amendments by petition, permanent registration for both city and rural voters, judicial reform for reorganization and consolidation of the lower courts system, and the merger of New York City's five county district attorneyships into one office.

The American Labor Party, which aided so materially in serving up the fine Republican goose of the New York County district attorneyship in that Tammany preserve last Fall, has been swift to assert its law-making objectives, both in Albany and New York City, without reference to the policies of either major party.

In the new Council the laborites have produced in Councilman B. Charney Vladeck, for whom the majority leadership in that body was wrested from the Tammany strategists last week, the most forceful voice for progressive non-partisan city rule that has ever figured in local law-making. Here a fortnight of American Labor Party coalition with Republican-Fusion members and two ambitious insurgent Democrats has mined the ground from under the organization Democrats.

The Fusion leadership has not been too busy out-maneuvering Tammany, however, to chart sequent action, taking as its further point of attack the adoption of permanent rules that will permit the body to ignore the wishes of district and county political leaders and their lawyers in city legislative affairs.

Councilmanic effectiveness, as this coalition sees it, hinges upon severing the last hold of machine politics upon the city. It will pursue this aim through measures to enforce the mandate to reorganize county governments, with their costly patronage nests, and to implement proportional representation voting with machines to free the Board of Elections of its political incubus.

In addition, Councilman Vladeck is documenting bills in collaboration with civic forces to give the city real slum-clearance and a comprehensive labor policy insuring the right of collective bargaining on city contracts. He is proceeding with the same care in the preliminaries to committee assignments, which will be made on a five-member basis—three to represent the coalition and two the Democrats.

Equally purposeful is the advance upon the Albany field, where, through Speaker Oswald D. Heck, the Republican Assembly majority has given the new party bloc good seats in the lower house, $10,000 for clerical help, and membership in vital committees, including the rules committee. There its action is designed to implement measures restricting utilities, extending the scope of unions and effecting curbs on certain business practices. Some of them would be more embarrassing to the Republicans than to the Democrats, but, however, this may be, Assemblyman Nat M. Minkoff, leader of the laborites in Albany, will have an inside view of major party attitudes as he participates in Rules Committee parleys.

Of such is the year's political prologue in New York, where a gubernatorial victory for the Republicans would be their first since 1920 and would be hailed by the party as momentous fair-weather promise for 1940—and where Democratic success would be equally read as an omen of forthcoming presidential victory. The brash newcomer party, with its disturbingly definitive approach, indubitable vote power and independence of hoary political clichés, alone appears to be hewing ahead without inhibition of any sort save the trail-blazing business in hand. This, of course is what is raising the question-mark over any political calculation now being made here.

Relief Allowance Tried by Judge Gives Scant Diet

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Jan. 21 (AP)—After hearing relief clients complain they couldn't subsist on the welfare allowance of $1.50 a week with 50 cents extra for each dependent, Probate Judge Malcolm Hatfield and his wife tried it themselves.

Today Judge Hatfield said he is convinced the amount is insufficient to obtain proper nourishment. He suggested Members of Congress try it.

Allotting $2 for their food budget last week, the Judge and his wife ate oatmeal and condensed milk for breakfast, and for lunch and dinner had vegetables, bread and butter prepared in various ways.

"We 'blew' ourselves for Sunday dinner by eating 15 cents worth of Hamburger steak," Judge Hatfield said.

If Members of Congress would try such a food budget, the Judge wrote in a letter to Vice-President Garner, "possibly there would be less filibustering and more action to establish adequate marketing facilities."

Judge Hatfield said provisions for their week's "welfare diet" included a pound of salt pork, a peck of potatoes, a pound of sugar, three loaves of bread, two pounds of beans, two pounds of rice, three cans of condensed milk, a pound of butter substitute, canned peas and tomatoes, one head of cabbage, 10 cents' worth of oatmeal and a dime's worth of salt, pepper and flour.

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Biggers Sees Sharp Upturn

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—John D. Biggers, unemployment census chief, told Senate investigators today the "real problem" faced by this country today was in the possibility that recovery from the present business slump might be too rapid.

The Toledo, Ohio, industrialist said he looked for a rather sharp resumption of business activity soon.

Testifying before the Senate Unemployment Committee, Mr. Biggers asserted that excessive inventories, which he said contributed to the business decline, were being consumed rapidly.

"The real problem now is to be sure the rebound from this depression, if it is supplemented by artificial means, isn't too rapid," he declared, agreeing with Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, chairman of the committee, that "business might go to the other extreme."

Factors in Decline

Mr. Biggers, president of the Libbey-Owens, Ford Glass Company, said many factors contributed to the business decline.

World conditions, he said, played a part, as well as the sharp curtailment of government spending in 1937.

Among other factors he listed the change in Federal Reserve requirements, stock-market margin increases, the sterilization of gold, President Roosevelt's announcement last spring that some prices were too high, and strikes and labor disputes.

The fear of a shortage of materials brought on by strikes and increasing prices built up inventories to a high point, he testified.

Fear of a return of the conditions that followed the 1929 crash prompted business to "make a rather quick application of brakes," Mr. Biggers said, in an effort to clear up an unsound situation.

Mr. Biggers urged the establishment of an emergency agency to supply co-operative planning for re-employment.

This agency should represent all groups involved—legislative, executive, labor, industry and agriculture, Mr. Biggers said in a statement prepared for the Senate Committee investigating the unemployment situation.

Jobless Survey

Mr. Biggers said the recent check of unemployed had "proven the impracticability of getting a precise mathematical measure of employment." For that reason, he said, he would not recommend any further count until the decennial census of 1940.

"An adequate running record or perpetual inventory of those actively and urgently seeking employment," he said, "should be obtainable by close co-ordination or co-operation of the Social Security Board, the United States Employment service and the relief agencies."

He said such a check would "eliminate many of the intangibles and variables and reduce the number to workers really seeking employment."

He expressed the belief an effort should be made to synchronize relief policies and re-employment programs, "with progressively increasing emphasis on re-employment."

Data covering the characteristics and composition of the unemployed, now being tabulated, Mr. Biggers said, "will provide the most illuminating set of basic facts yet available as a guide in planning re-employment." He said this compilation would be ready in two months.

Labor Widens Attack on Hague

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 21—The fight against Frank Hague, Democratic boss of New Jersey and Mayor of Jersey City, has now been broadened to embrace John Milton, named by Gov. A. Harry Moore to the United States Senate. Petitions are being circulated today by Labor's Nonpartisan League in this State calling upon the United States Senate Committee on Elections to question Mr. Milton's right to fill Mr. Moore's unexpired term. The league bases its action chiefly on Mr. Milton's connection with the Hague machine.

Petitions addressed to the Senate committee are being circulated in 21 counties, and, when completed, will be presented to United States Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Elections Committee. Spokesmen for the League said they expected to obtain 4000 signatures.

The petition follows:

"Request your committee question the right of John Milton to sit in the United States Senate on the basis of revelations of the Case and other legislative committees and the close connection of John Milton to the Hague machine in all the scandals that have been produced before the Legislature of the State of New Jersey. The undersigned residents of New Jersey protest the seating of John Milton in the United States Senate."

Mr. Milton is one of the best known lawyers in New Jersey and for a quarter of a century has held public office under the Hague patronage, at the same time conducting a profitable law business.

In practically every investigation in the State in which Mayor Hague has been a figure, he has been questioned about the Hague political maneuvers and the political-commercial activities of the Democratic boss. So successful has he been as Mayor Hague's lawyer that he has come to be considered the "brains" of the Hague machine.

Mr. Hague and Mr. Milton joined forces in the Jersey City municipal campaign of 1913 and since then they have been virtually inseparable.

Canadian Official Sees Need for Unity

MONTREAL, Jan. 21 (CP)—Revenue Minister J. L. Ilsley called for national unity in an address before a banquet of the Canadian Garment-Makers' Association.

"Provincial efforts in disregard of national interests destroy our unity as a nation," the minister declared, "and are contrary to the spirit of confederation. Especially is this true when these efforts are joint; when blocs are formed to this end."

Mr. Ilsley, speaking on "Some Government Objectives," said it was a "fundamental duty of a Canadian government to maintain the unity of Canada." The importance of this objective must be borne in mind "at all times."

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WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Would you like a nice boat? If so, just drop in at the boat-building department of Palm Beach County High School and put in an order. Customers pay all bills and students, under the direction of Capt. Leonard B. Clark, instructor, turn out the completed craft from plans to paint job.

Here students have the opportunity of attending what is said to be the only boat-building school in the nation. The school has operated for three years, and besides rowboats and sailing craft to the number of about 20 has constructed three large cruisers and at present is building another.

Work is carried on in conjunction with other class work, although the school is also open to graduate students not interested in credits but wishing to learn a skilled craft.

At present 12 students are enrolled but Captain Clark has had as many as 26 boys at one time. From the school the boys have gone out into positions as draftsmen and skilled workmen in commercial boatyards.

County school authorities in cooperation with city recreational heads began the school which now has state and federal assistance.

Portland, Oregon, Printers Win Rise Of 45 Cents a Day

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 21 (AP)—Portland's three newspapers, reopened after a six-day printers' strike, buzzed with activity today as editions were made ready for a news-hungry public.

Printers prepared to enjoy a 45-cent-per-day pay increase. They failed, however, to reduce working time from 7½ to 7 hours.

The settlement provided a year contract, retroactive to Jan. 1, with hour and wage arbitration or conciliation on July 1 after 30 days notice by either party. The new scale boosts daily wages to $9 and $9.50 respectively for day and night work.

The Oregonian, morning newspaper, was the first to publish an edition. Starting from scratch, with no set copy ready at 6:15 p. m. yesterday when the strike ended, the Oregonian's first edition—32 pages including five of back comics—rolled from the presses at midnight.

The Oregon Journal mustered a partial staff last night to prepare for the resumption of publication today. The News-Telegram also published today. Both are afternoon papers.

Borah Weighs N. J. Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—William E. Borah, veteran Republican Senator from Idaho, is studying the report of the Case committee of the New Jersey State Legislature in 1928 preparatory to demanding hearings on the confirmation of John Milton as United States Senator from New Jersey.

With the adherence of Senator Borah the fight to refuse a seat to Mr. Milton, supporter of Mayor Hague, who recently secured his appointment, takes a specific quality. The Senate, under the Constitution, is its own judge of member qualifications.

The Case committee received charges from bankers and businessmen that Mr. Milton split legal fees with members of the Hague political machine. John J. Warren, president of the Journal Square National Bank in Jersey City, declared in testimony, for example, that to get favors from the State Banking Department "you had to see John Milton."

The Case committee wanted to know how Mr. Milton, with a salary of $12,000 a year as Prosecutor of Hudson County, had built up a private law practice of $300,000 a year. Mr. Milton himself testified it was that big.

Banker Warren charged that Mr. Milton was the "bagman" for Mayor Hague—"the man," he said, "who does the collecting for him."

Public prominence has been given Mayor Hague recently by his methods in driving C. I. O. and Civil Liberty League speakers out of Jersey City, which he dominates politically. "I am the law," Mr. Hague told reporters recently.

Mayor Hague was investigated by the State Legislative Committee along with Mr. Milton, in 1928-1929, and evidence showed they had grown rich while holding office.

It was testified, for example, that Mr. Milton had split a $10,000 fee with John J. Fallon, son of one of Mr. Hague's judicial allies. Joseph G. Brown of Caldwell, N. J., told how North Park & Dodd Trust Co. of East Orange failed to get its banking charter through normal channels until they had gone to the Milton law firm.

"We were advised to see 'a good Hudson County lawyer' and we finally went to see Fallon," Mr. Milton testified.

"I knew in my heart why we were paying Fallon $10,008. The money was to procure a charter. What's the use of heating about the bush? We were to get the charter if we put up $10,000 to get it."

Mr. Fallon admitted he had divided the fee with Milton, and told the committee:

"Well, we got them the charter, didn't we? Reid tried to get it and couldn't. So he came to us and we got it."

Similar testimony fills the pages of the legislative inquiry relating to Mayor Hague's new appointee. Also, in 1935 two Camden lawyers testified in court that they split with Milton one third of the fees they got for legal services in liquidating closed banks, to the amount of $29,125. Mr. Milton agreed that he had collected one third of the fees.

The Dover-Boonton sewer, which cost taxpayers $2,000,000 over specifications, also brought charges against Mr. Milton.

It is on the basis of these charges that hearings are being asked on the eligibility of Mr. Milton. The latter was appointed by A. Harry Moore, who resigned from the Senate to become Governor, Senator George Norris (Prog.) of Nebraska, said yesterday he would not lead the movement against Mr. Milton, but understood hearings were being discussed.

Primary movers against Mr. Milton are C. I. O. labor leaders who desire to strike back at Mayor Hague. Mr. Borah today said that he knew nothing "personally" about Mr. Milton's background or qualifications, but that he would naturally inquire into any evidence presented.

Prospects of a move for senatorial hearings increased as Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, a member of the Elections Committee, today said he expected such a proposal if charges are filed. However, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader, said he had as yet received no protests, and that he had already received Mr. Milton's certification of appointment from Governor Moore. Mr. Milton would normally take the oath Monday.

President's Plea For More Power Heard in Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—The history of modern dictatorships indicates that they are born of distrust by the peoples of the efficacy of their governments, and there is nothing in the record to show that a dictator now in the seats of the mighty had any important part in the constitutional, parliamentary or democratic regime which he overthrew, in the opinion of James Roosevelt, son and secretary of the President.

"Dictatorship comes always as a receiver in bankruptcy for parliamentary government that has failed to govern, he declared at a meeting which packed Town Hall with 2000 persons here last night and overflowed into West Forty-third Street.

Mr. Roosevelt's argument was in a debate on the Administration's proposals for reorganization of the executive branch of the Federal Government, which he said was the next major legislation to be placed before the Congress.

Representative Samuel B. Pettengill (D), of Indiana, who opposes the reorganization scheme, was the speaker on the other side. He held that the Roosevelt proposals were too broad and embodied at least two "dangerous features." These he listed as the independent commission and the controller-general.

Would Go On and On

"The permanent powers which the plan would invest in the Chief Executive would be inherited by all his successors," Mr. Pettingill said.

He held that by conferring such wide powers on the President some one might one day occupy the White House who would use these powers to "ruthlessly crush opposition and human liberty."

The meeting was radiocast over a nation-wide hook-up of the National Broadcasting Company.

Mr. Roosevelt, after briefly reviewing the constitutional provisions making the President responsible for putting into effect the legislative programs adopted by the Congress, stressed that in the last 50 years the work thepeople and the Legislative Branch of the Government had given the President to do had been "enormously increased" and that speed and efficiency comparable to present-day business organization was now demanded of the Executive Department.

The Government, however, he said, was "trying to carry its modern burden substantially in the same way and with the same administrative set-up as it used when Chester Arthur was President back in 1881," while nearly every other business even one-tenth the size of that of the United States Government has "reorganized and streamlined its executive methods a dozen times since 1880," he said.

"Under the present fiscal set-up the functions of both the comptroller and auditor are vested in one man, the comptroller general," he continued, adding that "he is supposed to be the watch-dog for Congress over expenditures by the Executive."

Trouble for Executive

"However," he held, "as the confusion of functions has worked out, he has given no help to Congress and plenty of costly and unnecessary trouble to the Executive."

"In the 17 years we have had a comptroller general," Mr. Roosevelt continued, "the watchdog for Congress has never yet given the Congress an audit of the fiscal affairs of the United States for any fiscal year. Instead, the comptroller general's office has devoted its full time to the exercise of a self-assumed veto power of the details of management in the Executive Department and the program of the President. There has been no method of appealing from his decisions, no way of getting things done except to wrangle for weeks. Delays in ordinary departmental procedure have been intolerable. . . .

"To cure this fundamental fault, the committee has proposed that the President be given power within the Executive branch commensurate with his constitutional responsibility."

Mr. Pettengill held that while there was much good in the President's reorganization proposal, it went too far. It would, he declared, muzzle the watchdog of Congress—the comptroller general—who in 17 years has spent $80,000,000,000 "without a single scandal in his office," and in doing so "has had to step on many toes," which "makes him unpopular."

No Kind of a Watchdog

"A watchdog is no good if he can be muzzled by the men he should bark at," Mr. Pettengill added.

The plan also would destroy the independence of regulatory commissions like the Interstate Commerce, the Federal Trade, the Federal Power, the Securities and Exchange, and the Communications, he continued, and would permit the President, or any President, "to control the policy-forming decisions of these commissions, to reverse those he did not like and to dictate new ones."

"He would do so under this plan by having the power to hire and fire and to abolish or transfer the powers and functions of those agencies to persons subject to his will and control," he added.

"To put it in a few words, this plan would give the President the very power which the Supreme Court held he did not possess. . . . This bill would usher in an age of 'trading' that would make the log-rolling in legislative halls look like a child's plaything. . . .

"Like the Supreme Court bill last year, the dangerous features of the present plan should be so emphatically rejected that its parallel will never again be presented to the representatives of the people."

Building Permits Gain 8.3 P. C. in Los Angeles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Here, where the depression was known as "the smallest boom in years," building permits in 1937 totaled 33,594 for a total value of $63,000,000, a comfortable 8.3 per cent increase over 1936 in number issued.

Quotes From Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 21.

No Naval Race

Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia: There is no desire that this government participate in a naval race. The other countries signatory to the treaties commenced to build up their navies, until they placed the United States at a great disadvantage in its defense.

Which Is Which?

Representative J. William Ditter (R) of Pennsylvania: If this proposed naval expansion is a combination of national-defense needs and re-employment needs, to what extent does it represent the one and how much of it represents the other? The country should know.

Naval Race

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York: I am ready to follow President Roosevelt on this particular naval building program, but if he comes in with another bill, asking for $200,000,000 more, then we should turn the searchlight of pitiless publicity on it and try to find out why it is necessary to go into this mad competition of building superdreadnaughts at $70,000,000 apiece.

Admirals and Diplomacy

Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas: It seems to me that the admirals of the navy are the ones who are directing our foreign policy instead of the State Department and the Congress of the United States.

U. S. and Britain

Representative Fred L. Crawford (R) of Michigan: I come to the conclusion that whatever we appropriate in this bill for building capital ships will be for the purpose not only of protecting the three Americas—North, Central, and South America—but also to protect those interests which we term the British Empire, which circle the globe.

Roosevelt and Press

Representative Paul W. Shafer (R) of Michigan: While President Roosevelt constantly insists that he wants to protect and encourage the small community industries, he now assaults, in his campaign against the newspapers and periodicals of America, the most widespread, representative, thoroughly American community industries in the entire economic structure of the nation.

Kentucky Politics Flavors President's Press Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Today's press conference with President Roosevelt turned into a lively affair, with a good deal of giving and taking by the correspondents and by the Chief Executive. Apart from the main news, which is chronicled elsewhere, it contained the following more pungent items:

The President was asked if he was writing a letter to the testimonial dinner being given on Saturday night in Louisville, Ky., to his majority leader, Senator Alben W. Barkley. The question was barbed, because of memory of Mr. Roosevelt's famous "Dear Alben" letter during the fight last summer for Senate majority leadership between Senator Barkley and Senator Pat doubly barbed because Senator Barkley is in the thick of another fight with Gov. A. B., "Happy," Chandler, who seeks his senatorial seat.

Mr. Roosevelt replied that he was sending his secretary, Marvin H. McIntyre, a Kentuckian, to be his letter to the dinner. Whereupon a correspondent swiftly demanded to know if Mr. McIntyre would attend the testimonial luncheon on the same day to Governor "Happy." The President, it is well known, nearly always protests his neutrality in state primary fights. And Governor Chandler has been a zealous New Dealer.

But the President took the bull by the horns, and pointedly remarked that he feared his secretary's train would not get to Louisville in time for the luncheon.

To today's Barkley incident can be added another anecdote which is attaining classic proportions in Washington. Last Saturday night Senator Barkley was "nominated" for the Presidency by a hilarious Washington dining organization, the Alfalfa Club, containing many officials and leading citizens from all parts of the country. Last year Senator Harrison had been similarly "nominated."

The nominee is always called upon for a speech. So, before last Saturday's dinner, burly Senator Barkley is reported to have approached the shrewd Mississippian, and said: "Say, Pat, how long should I speak at the Alfalfa Club dinner?" Senator Harrison is said to have replied, with his tongue in his cheek: "Oh, Alben, I don't know. 'Bout an hour, or an hour and a half, I should say."

Senator Barkley took the advice and is reported to have spoken for well over an hour. It is a rigid Alfalfa Club tradition that guests shall not speak over 15 minutes, and the atmosphere among the gay diners in the latter three-quarters of the Barkley speech may be imagined. But Senator Harrison is believed not to have been among those who were bored or annoyed.

Another barbed question of President Roosevelt came after he had recommended reporters to study the British Trades Union Act of 1926. A correspondent meekly asked: "I believe the British Trades Union Act prohibits unions from making contributions for political purposes. Is that a part of the act you want us to study?"

Everybody recalled, of course, that the United Mine Workers was the heaviest single contributor to the Democratic campaign fund in 1936, and that other unions gave generously. The President replied that he didn't know, he hadn't studied that phase of the subject. He might have added that the question was apparently based on a misunderstanding, and that British unions are still permitted to make political contributions.

Still further on in the conference, a reporter asked the President if he thought the banning of a newsreel movie about "inside Nazi Germany" was consistent with democracy. Mr. Roosevelt replied that he didn't know, because he hadn't seen the movie. The reporter said: "Are you going to see the movie?" and the President said: "No!" which left the questioner without a retort.

Bomber Squadron Ordered to Hawaii

HAMILTON FIELD, Calif., Jan. 21 (AP)—The United States Army moved toward bolstering Hawaii against a possible air attacker today by announcing it would transfer a powerful 13-plane bombardment squadron from here to the strategic islands.

Thirty officers and 180 men involved in the transfer will sail from San Francisco Feb. 1 aboard the army transport Republic.

The bombers, twin-motored (Douglas) ships of the latest design, will be sent to the islands by boat and not by flight, as has been the navy's custom the past year in transferring 48 planes from the mainland to Hawaii.

Transfer of the planes, comprising the 31st bombardment squadron, will give the islands what unofficial observers estimated was approximately 228 fighting planes, 75 of which are believed to be naval ships.

Hamilton Field officers said orders for the movement were received yesterday from Washington and that replacements for this field, 12 miles north of San Francisco, are expected later.

The transfer, a move toward bringing Hawaiian air defenses to full strength, will be permanent. Families of the personnel involved will be taken to the islands.

Major James G. Taylor is to remain in command of the squadron, which will be based at Hickman Field, new army airport under construction near Honolulu.

Building Up Wing Units

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The transfer by the Army of a squadron of its latest model bombing planes from California to Hawaii, the War Department said, was being made in accordance with plans for "building up the wing components of the general headquarters airforce," in the Panama and Hawaiian departments.

Ditmars and Kaempffert Win Institute Awards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—The American Institute has awarded fellowships to Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars of the New York Zoological Society, and Waldemar Kaempffert, science editor of the New York Times, "for their contributions to the understanding of science," the Institute announced yesterday.

The awards will be presented at a dinner at the Ambassador Hotel on Feb. 3, when the Institute also will bestow its gold medal on Dr. Williams Crocker, director of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plan Research, in recognition of his scientific achievements.

Virgin Islands Sugar Freight Rate Too High

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Maritime Commission has found "unjust and unreasonable" a rate of 25 cents a hundred pounds charged by American Caribbean Line, Inc., and Bermuda and West Indies Steamship Company, Ltd., for transporting raw sugar from the Virgin Islands to the United States. The commission ordered the charging of a "reasonable maximum rate" of 21 cents.

The rate on sugar from the Virgin Islands was increased from 16 cents last April. The Maritime Commission started an investigation after receiving protests from the Virgin Islands Company and the Interior Department.

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Chilean Nitrate Industry Reports Increase in Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile—Since the reorganization of the Chilean nitrate industry, which followed the 1931-33 crisis, the public has become accustomed to waiting for the annual report of the Sales Corporation, the pivot of the reconstruction forces, to secure a comprehensive view of the industrial position. That report is now available for the nitrate year ending June 30 last; and although some statistics are still reserved, sufficient information is available to account for the recovery that has occurred.

The advent of the synthetic product undermined the old Chilean supremacy, but the directorate of the Sales Corporation is convinced that if farmers the world over were permitted to exercise their preference for the natural fertilizer, there would be an immediate and large increase in sales. As it is, despite the present-day restrictions in the consuming markets, there has been an increase of 7 per cent in production and nearly 12 per cent in exports. Sales increased by almost 14 per cent. This expansion was reflected in a 16 per cent increase in workers, who now number more than 29,000.

Government's 25 Per Cent

The corporation's accounts are carried in pounds sterling, though this does not mean that nitrate trading is chiefly in a British area. The United States has become the leading market, and France, Italy and Germany are the most important in Europe, while Egypt latterly has surged ahead among customers. The net profit for the last nitrate year was £2,415,042 (compared with a previous £2,123,738), and this figure represents the difference between the industrial cost at which the corporation acquired the nitrate from the producing companies and the net price it sold it for abroad. Twenty-five per cent of the profits go to the Government, which applies the money to foreign debt service.

The remainder of the profits are distributed among the producers, who must meet their own financial obligations, after the corporation has satisfied the service on the debentures issued on its formation, for account of the Anglo-Chilean, Lautaro and Antofagasta companies—the three big producers—in proportion to their production quotas. It should be explained that the Sales Corporation makes an annual allocation of production quotas, and obligations are met and profits paid on this basis.

It is deduced that profits for the past year would have been higher, had it not been for a slightly lower market price and considerably increased expenditures. Ocean freight rates and salaries have increased. The average wage of the pampa workman has gone up by 13.3 per cent during the year—evidence of the leveling of peso costs to world standards.

Obligation Discharged

On the purely financial side, the results of reorganization and effects of improved trading are very evident. Four years ago, when the Corporation was established by former Finance Minister Gustavo Ross, who now directs it as president, the Chilean Central Bank had advanced 250,000,000 pesos to keep the industry going. This obligation has been completely discharged, the final liquidation occurring last year.

One of the advantages of the reorganization and nationalization of the industry has been the support of the Chilean Government in securing removal of certain foreign trade restrictions, and the facilitation of compensation agreements in markets where otherwise sales would be difficult.

Although foreign nationality is not advertised in the new organization, Anglo-American investments remain very considerable, American interests are concentrated principally in the Anglo-Chilean and Lautaro companies, old British companies which they control, and where the Guggenheim system of elaboration was first introduced. British interests, apart from what remains identified with the foregoing companies, are largely in the Antofagasta & Tarapaca Company, which contains many old London companies working on the Shanks process.

Order seems to have been restored in the industry and harmony appears to reign among the producers, practically all of whom adhere to the Sales Corporation.

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WEYMOUTH Jan. 3rd
Plummers

Study of Virginia Schools Shows Way To Improve System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 21—Former Gov. E. Lee Trinkle, President of the Virginia State Board of Education, has submitted to members of the Virginia Legislature, now in session here, a study of "Virginia's Ability to Support an Improved Public School System," showing Virginia occupying a comparatively high rank in tax income and wealth, but a comparatively low rank in percentage of income spent for education.

The study, prepared by Reid H. Duncan, principal of the Lee junior high school, of Roanoke, said Virginia ranks seventh among the States in annual Federal taxes, 14th in total taxes collected, 18th in national income, 19th in total wealth, but 41st in value of school property per pupil enrolled, and 42d in per cent of income spent for education.

The study said anticipated results of the proposed three-point unified program included: 1. It would place Virginia in 22d place in reference to teachers' salaries; 2. It would increase materially the average daily attendance; 3. It would increase materially the holding power of the school and reduce the State's crime rate, and, 4. It costs the State of Virginia more than $3,000,000 annually to reteach failed pupils. The estimated cost of free textbooks would be $878,653.50.

By placing free textbooks in the hands of pupils the first day school opens, thereby enabling all pupils the use of books for the 10 or 12 days usually lost at the beginning of each term, the percentages of failures will be reduced greatly, the study shows. If the percentage of failures could be reduced one-fourth, the State would save enough in one year to give free textbooks to all pupils.

Action by Maryland

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 20 (AP)—Despite several court reverses, Maryland's motor vehicles commissioner, Walter R. Rudy, has, for some time, suspended state drivers' licenses for traffic violations committed in other states. The maximum suspension period is 90 days, Mr. Rudy said.

New York City—In 1600

Purchased by Mrs. George Bowen de Long

"Indian Life on Manhattan Island, 1600"

The Miniature Above, One of Two Purchased by Mrs. George Bowen de Long and Now on Display at the Museum of the City of New York, Shows the Village of Shorackappock, Which Stood in the Section Now Known as Inwood Park, New York City

Roosevelt Cites British System For U.S. Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

nificant that in February, 1937, an analysis of labor acts abroad was prepared for the President. The Christian Science Monitor at the time obtained a copy of this material. What follows is the text of the specific analysis of the British act which was submitted to the President and presumably is the basis for his references yesterday and today:

"The British Trade Union Act, as amended in 1927, makes general strikes illegal. No sympathy strikes are allowed.

"The Government sends a conciliation officer to meet with the parties involved. These conciliators are taken from the permanent civil service and are regarded as men of impartiality.

"The Government has the power to take action immediately against any strike suspected of being revolutionary.

"The industrial plants have plant committees for settling disputes. This method is used before conciliators are called in.

Picketing Is Allowed

"Picketing is allowed. They have never had a riot in England as a result of picketing except during the dock strikes in Liverpool and in the coal mines. None of them were what we would call very violent.

"The unions are compelled to give a financial statement of any money spent for political purposes, and any member of a union who does not want to contribute any part of his dues for a political purpose can refuse. Those who do contribute send the secretary a written notice of their willingness.

"There are no company unions as we know them with the exception of an attempt to form one in the mining industry.

"There have been sit-down strikes in airplane plants, and one in 1935 in a coal mine."

Machinery for Mediation

The major merit which presidential labor advisers in the past have seen in this British act is the machinery it sets up for mediation of disputes, and the brakes it puts on development of strikes. But, obviously, spokesmen for industry are more interested in such sections as the prohibition against sympathetic strikes and requirements for publication of financial accounts of the unions.

According to the views of labor spokesmen here the British act is far too stringent for their liking. They point out that it was enacted in England after the general strike of 1925 and in a wave of popular revulsion against labor unionism. They also point out that trade unionism in England is far more strongly established and membership in unions much more general than in the United States. Thus while the act in England curbed labor activities, it could not affect the spread of labor unionism which was already generally accepted.

In the United States, they point out, as yet only a relatively small proportion of labor is enrolled in the unions. The movement is in a period of growth and probably cannot hope to achieve the degree of strength for another 20 years which labor in England has consolidated. Therefore, they argue, while the restraints of the act may not do labor serious harm in England, they might easily be used here as a means of reversing the trend of labor organization and destroying a development which is only now beginning to get under way. In short, they argue that if labor is to be organized it must enjoy its present amount of freedom during the organizing period.

Thus, whether anything comes from the President's references today appears to depend largely on what part of the British Trade Union Act he has in mind. It is open to question whehter the features of it which might be acceptable to labor would be considered worth very much by employers.

Florida Democrat Wins Ouster Test

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 21 (AP)—J. B. Hodges retained today chairmanship of the Florida State Democratic Executive Committee after an intra-party fight which grew from his criticism of the New Deal's program.

Resolutions seeking his removal were rejected by a voice vote, but another resolution that the committee chairman make no statement on party policy without authority from a majority of the committee was approved.

Mr. Hodges has opposed a third term for the President and was against the Supreme Court reorganization plan. He also has urged balancing of the budget and curtailing of expenditures.

Housing Bill Makes Headway; Are to Train Administrators

(Continued from Page 1)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—A nationwide program of education for administration in the field of public housing was launched at the seventh annual meeting of the National Public Housing Conference at Town Hall Club here today.

Since the first phase of work for which the conference was formed, that of public housing legislation, was completed when the Wagner-Steagall Housing Act became law, education in the administration of housing projects was the next step to be undertaken, said Mrs. Mary Simkhovitch, president.

"Seven years ago the National Public Housing Conference was formed by people who knew the urgent necessity of a slum clearance," she said. "Millions of slum-dwellers, the poorest third of the nation, could not make their necessity known to other citizens of the land. Millions of people dwelling in comfortable places were not aware of the conditions under which others were living.

Now Realize Problem

"We thought it was our job to tell them of this menace to the nation, and we believed they would agree that new, decent, low-rent dwellings must be built.

"Gradually the government offices—local, state and federal—have come to realize that housing and rehousing is a major problem."

Members of the National Public Housing Conference were pledged to do the important work ahead, Mrs. Simkhovitch declared, adding that in the 30 states eligible for federal grants and loans, hundreds of communities were preparing for housing authorities and projects long overdue.

"Problems of management are coming up, and public education is necessary," she continued. "The cities of 19 states are still ineligible for aid from the United States Housing Authority, but all of them need slum clearance and low-rent housing projects, rural or urban or both. In many of these states officialdom is asleep, unaware of conditions that exist or how to remedy them."

Sees Need for Change

Emphasizing the need for a change in the direction of public housing interest, Helen Alfred, secretary and director of the conference, urged that efforts be focused on practical administration of housing rather than on legislation.

"Much educational work needs to be done," she said. "An irresistible public demand, expressed through every medium of community life, needs to be given direction."

American housing is as bad today as that of Great Britain in 1919, when England's big housing program got under way, the conference heard from Capt. Richard L. Reiss, a member of the London Housing Authority, who began his second American tour today under auspices of the organization. During a five-weeks trip, Captain Reiss is to address meetings in 30 cities, as far south as Florida and as far west as Denver.

Prospects Now Bright

"The prospects of slum clearance and low-rent housing in America are now quite bright," he said. "The Wagner Act and the voting by Congress of half a billion dollars for public housing has laid the foundation for a permanent housing program."

Against the background of 20 years in the administration of housing legislation similar to that of the United States, Captain Reiss recommended that local housing authorities were the best agencies for carrying out and managing local projects. This is because local groups understand local needs, he said.

Captain Reiss suggested also that the type of project should vary according to the size of the city. In smaller British cities, low-income groups displaced from slums have been housed largely on fresh sites on the outskirts, he said. But in large cities, such as London, rehousing upon central sites has been found necessary.

"We have found it essential that the local housing authority should have the power of eminent domain so that it can acquire land at a reasonable price by condemnation proceedings," he continued.

Money Well Spent

"It is essential that if slums are to be cleared accommodation for the population displaced should be provided on other sites before the slums are demolished, otherwise the displaced families crowd into already congested accommodations.

"We have definitely proved that where people previously in slums have been properly housed, their health improves, their standard of living is raised and there is less juvenile delinquency. Money spent upon housing, therefore, is well spent."

5. Amortization of 90 per cent loans insured before July 1, 1939, on a 25-year basis and 80 per cent loans on a 20-year basis.

6. Re-enactment of the modernization and repair loan section of the National Housing Act under which the FHA will insure 10 per cent of the money lent by any one agency on such projects. This also permits insurance of mortgages on new houses valued at not more than $2500.

7. Creation of limited dividend corporations which may lend up to $5,000,000 on large-scale housing projects. (These corporations may be financed in part or in whole by RFC loans.)

Pasadena Considers Two Days for Next Roses Tournament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Directors of the Tournament of Roses Association are considering a proposal to observe the fiftieth annual staging of the world-famous event in a two-day program including the next New Year's Day celebration.

Because Jan. 1, 1939, comes on a Sunday, two days have been proposed as the convenient way to deviate from the one-day tradition in order to do justice to the golden anniversary.

With the morning usually given over to the parade and post-parade inspection of the floats in Tournament Park, the afternoon schedules the East-West championship football game.

Receiving wide support is the proposal to hold the football game on Dec. 31, Saturday afternoon, and to hold the parade, which is to be larger than ever, on the following afternoon.

Kidnaping Victims Are Found Slain

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 21 (AP)—Recovery of the bodies of two victims of the Charles S. Ross kidnaping together with a detailed account of how the criminal killed the Chicagoan and an ally after working from a Minnesota hideout was related early today by J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Hoover and Federal agents were led to the scene of the killings by Peter Anders, said by Mr. Hoover to be the confessed kidnaper and slayer.

Mr. Hoover also announced that Anders, who was apprehended at Los Angeles, where he confessed the Ross slaying, and then was flown to St. Paul, also had confessed the kidnaping of John and Olive Borcia of Chicago.

An altercation developed between James A. Gray and Anders, and the former was slain. Mr. Ross, thrown down in the scuffle, was killed by Anders, Mr. Hoover said.

The head G-man also revealed Anders had robbed one Minnesota and three Wisconsin banks.

Chamber Will Discuss Czechoslovakian Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—The export situation is the subject to be discussed at a luncheon-meeting to be held by the American-Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce, Inc., at the Aldine Club here, Jan. 27. The meeting also will discuss trade opportunities for American exporters in Czechoslovakia after the conclusion of the new reciprocal trade treaty. Francis T. Cole of the National Foreign Trade Council, and C. R. Gustavson of C. Tenant Sons & Co., will be guest speakers.

Forgotten Business Men Prepare to Aid President

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21 (AP)—Organization of a national federation of small merchants and manufacturers to co-operate with President Roosevelt against the business recession was under way today.

The United Business Men's Association of Philadelphia authorized its president, David E. Trieste, to appoint a committee to organize the federation.

"Now is the time for us to organize and make ourselves heard," Mr. Trieste said. "We are forgotten men."

Trade Executives Return to School For Labor Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 21—Big business men of the Chicago area are going to school here to study personnel management and labor relations. Some 70 executives attended the opening meeting of a class held around a dinner table at a downtown hotel this week and became members of what Armour Institute, its sponsor, calls "a conference course on executive control of personnel."

Leading authorities in this field have been enlisted to address the unusual students, many of whom are themselves experts in labor relations but who want to learn more. The lecturers include men with long experience in business and government as well as university authorities.

H. L. McCarthy, a regional director of the Social Security Board and a consultant on industrial relations by profession, opened the "school" with a discussion of new trends in industrial relations.

More Than One Formula

"No single formula will straighten out all our labor difficulties," he said. "You can achieve peace, harmony, and efficiency in one situation with a union and in another without. A worker does not change his character nor his capacity to produce by joining a union.

"Certainly there is one factor which should be included in any intelligent industrial relation program. This is a recognition that the time has come when you decide things with employees whether you have a union or not. No man can set himself up as a true diviner of the aspirations of an entire working force.

"Management must not forget that there exists an established social organization of those who work together which may have little relation to the organized structure that management has charted."

List of Speakers

Other speakers engaged for the conference, which continues once a week until April 4, include Donald R. Richberg, former N. R. A. director; John A. Stephens, president of the Industrial Relations Association of Chicago, and manager of industrial relations for the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation; Glenn Gardiner, for many years president of the National Foremen's Club; Morris Greenberg, vice-president and general manager of Hart, Shaffner & Marx; Harold B. Bergen, former director of industrial relations for Procter & Gamble, and Dr. F. J. Roethlisberger of the Graduate School of Business Administration at Harvard, who has been working on industrial relations at the Western Electric plant here.

Also on the list are Dr. Johnson O'Connor of Stevens Institute of Technology; Stanley P. Farwell, Business Research Corporation; Dr. Raleigh W. Stone, University of Chicago; and two executives, Franklin H. Fowler and James C. Olson.

Director of the course is H. P. Dutton, professor of industrial management at Armour Institute.

President Says He's Helped

(Continued from Page 1)

increasing acreage—by fighting soil erosion.

The President also said he had contributed some new subjects to the Business Advisory Council when he had recommended they should study the question of investment and credit facilities.

In short, Mr. Roosevelt's version of the talks to date boiled down to the conclusion that he had done a good deal of explanatory missionary work with business leaders to remove factors which had led in the past to much-discussed "lack of confidence."

The Chief Executive did not say that the business leaders had succeeded in removing misconceptions that he held, but several business leaders have made that statement. It has remained for each side—it appears—to proclaim its own missionary work without confessing to the alteration of any of its own ideas.

Nevertheless, the President refused to make another criticism of the so-called wicked 10 per cent. He agreed that there were still some irreconcilables in the world of business, but declared that on the whole cooperation is good.

Before the meeting convened, a prediction that the automobile manufacturers were prepared to accept certain of the President's proposals to eliminate what he considers detrimental practices in the industry was made by Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan, one of those who were instrumental in arranging today's meeting. The proposals which he described as acceptable to the industry included measures to prevent installment buying from overburdening individual car buyers beyond their financial capacity.

Planetoid Named Hermes After Its Visit Near Earth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—The tiny planetoid which narrowly missed collision with our sphere recently, technically designated as "Object Reinmuth 1937 U. B.," has now been given the permanent name Hermes, according to Hugh S. Rice of the Hayden Planetarium.

The planetoid was first named by its discoverer, Dr. K. Reinmuth of Heidelberg, Germany, who identified it on Oct. 28. Astronomers feel that its new name is particularly fitting because it is identified with Mercury of Roman fame, and as Mercury is the nearest planet to the sun, so the new asteroid's name will stand for the nearest known planetary object to the earth.

"Hermes," said Mr. Rice, "paid a phenomenal visit to the earth. Discovered by photography on Oct. 28, 1937, it was then of tenth magnitude—just bright enough to be seen in a three-inch telescope. Only a few observations were made of it by the astronomers before it disappeared. Frantic search was made both on old plates already taken and in the heavens to locate it and perfect the observations, so that a good orbit could be computed, but only a few observations were secured before it became temporarily 'lost.'

"Computations show that Hermes was probably just visible to the naked eye when nearest the earth on Oct. 30, but its rapid motion quickly carried it out of reach of any but the world's largest telescopes, and today it is nearly nineteenth magnitude.

"The minor planet Adonis formerly held the record for close approach to the earth, as it came within about 1,200,000 miles of us in 1936. But the newest Reinmuth asteroid approached the earth much nearer, its distance at noon on Oct. 30 being about 362,300 miles, as given by computations of Herr Gondolatsch. This means a distance of only about 110,000 miles farther than the moon's greatest distance from us. However, the distance is to be taken very roughly, for the observations made to date are insufficient to establish its exact distance."

Atlantic City Is Prepared For Busy Convention Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 21—This convention city is starting its 1938 series with a massed group of 24 related organizations, all meeting in the last week of February in seven large hotels and the huge city auditorium. By that time six smaller groups will have met here since the year opened.

The full scale of convention activities begins on Washington's Birthday, however, when the advance guard of the educational associations comes to Atlantic City for a series of conferences continuing into March.

The first scheduled is the National Association for the Study of the Platoon or Work Study Play School Organization, one of the most highly specialized of the educational research groups. Opening also on Feb. 22 is the National Council of Administrative Women in Education. This will be at the Traymore Hotel.

The full rush opens on Feb. 23 with the American College Personnel Association at the Traymore and the National Vocational Guidance Association, National Association of Deans of Women, and the American Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. On that day also the Oberlin College Alumni Association, National Council on Teacher Retirement and National Association of Commercial Teacher Training Institutions open at the Claridge. The American Association of School Administrators starts that day at the municipal auditorium.

Many Meetings Overlap

Such serious students usually hold memberships in several organizations and pass much time going from one meeting to another to hear particular discussions. Accordingly they hold their annual meetings in the same city and one sets its time to overlap on the most fruitful days' programs of another. Thus on Feb. 25, the American Association of Teachers Colleges will arrive at the Ambassador and the National Association of School Secretaries at the Dennis.

A long list of others arrive here on Feb. 26, among them the National Advisory Council on School Building Problems and the Municipal Normal School and Teachers College Association, both at the Ambassador; the National Institutional Teacher Placement Association at the Madison and the Department of Supervision and Teachers of Home Economics and the Department of Rural Education of the National Education Association at the Dennis.

List Is a Varied One

The School Public Relations Association has not named its hotel. The American Educational Research Association, the Department of Secondary School Principals and the Department of Elementary School Principals will be at the Traymore; the Department of Supervisors and Directors of Instruction also arrives here that day, and the National Association of Teachers Agencies comes to the Dennis.

Kappa Delta Pi opens its national meeting on Feb. 28 at the Madison; the National Association of High School Supervisors and Directors on March 1 at the Marlborough-Blenheim, and the National Federation of Modern Language Teachers at some hotel not yet announced.

Educators' groups in particular favor Atlantic City, but scanning on down the calendar, the year promises a wide variety of other organizations. There are, for example:

The Hotel Sales Managers Association; the American Physical Education Association; New Jersey State Dental Society and New Jersey Optometric Association; the New Jersey Hotel Exposition; Foresters of America; American Management Association and the Pennsylvania Title Association.

A long list of specialized national medical groups, 14 of them in May, meet simultaneously.

Others coming here on their conventions are the Red Men; the Odd Fellows; Eastern Star; Degree of Pocahontas; Sons and Daughters of Liberty; Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; South Jersey Joint Board; New Jersey and Pennsylvania Laundry Owners Associations; Retail Grocers; National Fire Protection Association; State Federation of Women's Clubs and the American and International Federations of Soroptimist Clubs; the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States and the American Society for Testing Materials.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Progressing to Lesson 7—With Accent on Soups

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Delicious Soups Are Worth The Skill They Demand

And the Student of Cookery, Whether Bachelor, Maid, Housewife or Child, Seeks This and Other Skills

Elementary Cookery—7

By Hannah Dutaud
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This article is a continuation of our study of vegetables and sauces, since they form the basis of the largest variety of soups. In fact, if meat and fish were removed from the list of edibles, we would find in sauces and vegetables ample material from which to make a goodly assortment of soups.

It is thought by many that "the climax of the art of cooking" is vested in the making of a perfect salad and a perfect sauce. Is not this a limited viewpoint? Why exclude the other branches of cookery? In all fairness to this subject, we maintain the "climax" will be reached when all the branches of cookery have been brought to the highest degree of perfection.

To excel in one line of cookery is commendable; but unless one progresses beyond that point her work will be one-sided and her cooking will center on that particular line. We trust that your interest will not be confined to one or two things; but rather will include a working knowledge of all branches of cookery.

Left-Over Vegetables

In soups, as in salad making, one is privileged to give full play to inventive ideas. There is no need of looking into cookbooks to discover what is to be done with a few left-overs of spinach, tomatoes and peas. Probably no text on cookery will have anything to offer on that combination. The solution to this problem is: to use a thin cream sauce, reheat the vegetables, put them through a sieve, then add the sauce and seasoning, and out comes a nourishing soup to please any taste.

Should you have more than two or three left-over vegetables, let there be no hesitancy in mixing them. This affords another opportunity to put into practice the Blending process which was explained in the article on salads. No doubt you are interested to find that Blending applies not only to fabrics and colors but also to edibles. Do not be reluctant to combine many vegetables, providing strong-flavored ones are used in moderation.

This article is not designed merely to give a compilation of recipes on soups. Its purpose is to explain their economical and nutritive merits.

Soups are grouped under various names. Many are expensive and complicated to make. Others are inexpensive, easy to prepare; and in most cases these are the nutritive ones.

Our work being of an elementary nature, we leave the preparation of consommés and bouillons to the more experienced cook; while we center our attention on cream soups, bisques, chowders and purées.

Value of Cream Soups

There is much to be said in favor of cream soups. First, they are the means of utilizing left-overs of vegetables, fish and bits of meat that otherwise would not be used, at least not in such a pleasing and satisfying way. Second, their rich milky base gives them high food value. This point is well to remember when planning meals. A cream soup is ample to serve for luncheon with a salad and simple dessert. Third, they are easily and quickly made and there is satisfaction in seeing so many good odds and ends being transformed into a savory dish.

Cream Soups, Bisques, Chowders, Purées

Cream soups consist of a thin cream sauce and vegetables purée (vegetables forced through a coarse strainer). It is not possible to give an exact quantity of either, since starchy vegetables such as peas, potatoes and beans will require less sauce than watery vegetables. For example: 1 cup of tomato juice requires 1 cup of sauce, while ½ cup of vegetable purée is sufficient for 1 cup of thin cream sauce.

Cream soups should never be served thick. The consistency should be that of thin cream. If too thick, thin them with either hot milk or hot vegetable juice.

Method of Making Cream Soups

1. Cook vegetables in very little water. Some of the vegetable water may be used as part of the liquid in making the cream sauce. As soups thicken after they are made, hot vegetable water may be used to bring them to right consistency.

It will not be necessary to cook fresh vegetables if there are left-overs that may be used for that purpose.

2. Force vegetables through a coarse wire sieve. Spinach, mushrooms, cauliflower, should be chopped very fine instead of straining them. The small particles of vegetables are quite acceptable in cream soups.

3. To prepare thin sauce use 1 tablespoon butter and 1 tablespoon flour for 1 cup of liquid (milk or half milk and half vegetables, chicken or fish stock). Melt butter, add flour. Cook for a few seconds; then add liquid and stir sauce constantly until it reaches the boiling point.

4. Slowly add cream sauce to vegetable purée, stir well and season. If flavor of onion is desired, grate a little in the soup when adding the seasoning.

5. Cream sauce is the base that prevents separation of thinner and thicker parts of the soup. In other words, it keeps the particles of vegetables evenly suspended through the liquid. Without this sauce there would be a thick sediment and a watery surface.

6. Strained vegetables to which milk is added does not constitute a cream soup for the reason that milk without the butter and flour will not blend with vegetables.

Raw vegetable juices such as spinach, celery and carrots can be used in the making of cream soups. The juice is obtained by forcing vegetables through a press or by cutting them in the meat grinder, using the finest cutter. The juices are heated in a double boiler and added to the cream sauce. Some of the vegetables may be cut finely and added to the soup. Their raw taste adds a crispiness to the soups which is very pleasing.

Bisques

Bisques are cream soups made of fish and shell fish.

METHOD OF MAKING BISQUES

Steam the fish; then strain and use the juice and some milk to make the cream soup. Some of the oysters or clams should be cut very fine and added to the sauce. The fish should be separated into fine flakes; then added to the sauce. A small amount of strained tomato juice added to fish and clam bisque is an improvement.

When tomato juice is used in soups with a milky base, the tomato juice should be brought to scalding point and soda added to destroy the acidity. (¼ teaspoon soda to 1 cup of boiling tomato juice.)

Chowders

Chowders are made of clams, fish or corn, with the addition of potatoes. The base is milk or part fish stock.

METHOD OF MAKING CHOWDERS

1. Remove the dark part of the clams; then place clams or fish in double boiler, add small amount of water, not quite enough to cover fish. Steam for 10 minutes, strain, then cut clams in small pieces or the fish may be flaked apart with a fork.

2. Place milk in double boiler (1 qt. milk for 1 pt. clams or ½ lb. fish). (Add 1 slice of onion to milk.)

3. Peel 4 medium potatoes; cut into ½-inch cubes, cover with very little boiling water and cook till tender. Drain and add potatoes to milk; add fish or clams and strained fish stock. Season to taste. One cup tomato juice is a pleasing addition.

4. Cut salt pork in tiny cubes and cook them in oven or frying pan until they are a golden color. Drain and add to chowder or put a teaspoonful in each plate.

CORN CHOWDER is made the same way as fish chowder. The corn, either fresh or canned, is added raw to the cold milk and this is brought to the scalding point in double boiler; then cooked potatoes and seasoning are added. Tomato or spinach juice is a pleasing addition to corn chowder.

Purées

Purées are made from dried peas, lentils or beans.

METHOD OF MAKING PURÉES

1. Carefully clean the dry vegetables and soak them in cold water for several hours; then rinse, place in soup kettle and cover with cold water. To 2 cups dried vegetables add a ham bone or bits of bacon, 1 slice of onion and a bay leaf. Cook over slow fire 3 hours; then remove ham bone and force vegetables through a coarse wire sieve.

2. Add 1 cup tomato juice to 4 cups purée and season to taste. Cook 1 tablespoon butter and 1 tablespoon flour together. Add this to the soup to prevent it from having a watery surface. 1 tablespoon butter and flour is sufficient for 1 quart of soup. Purées thicken as they stand; they too need thinning.

These are inexpensive soups and very nutritive. The ham bone and bacon may be omitted.

Meatless Vegetable Soup

Meatless vegetable soups are nutritive, and while they require more time to prepare than those described above, they are so delicious it is worth the extra effort required to make them.

METHOD OF MAKING MEATLESS VEGETABLE SOUP

1. Cut all vegetables in half-inch cubes, then sauté them till golden brown in an iron skillet in which a little butter has been melted.

2. Place vegetables in a soup kettle, add sufficient water to cover; cook over moderate fire for 1½ hours. Season and serve.

Serving

There are attractive ways of serving cream soups, such as: a teaspoon of whipped cream, with a sprinkling of finely cut parsley or a dash of paprika; or grated cheese or raw carrot sprinkled over the surface.

The accompaniments that are served with soups, such as crackers, melba toast, croutons, should be fresh and crisp.

The cups and bowls in which soups are served should be warm, as soups, particularly those with a milky base, cool very quickly.

Elsewhere on this page are recipes which Miss Dutaud provides for this lesson.—Editor of the Women's Page.

Courtesy of the Modern Science Institute, Inc.

There Are Attractive Ways of Serving Soups, Hannah Dutaud Reminds Us in Her Elementary Cookery Lesson Today, and Further Adds That the Cups or Bowls Should Be Warmed and the Crackers, Croutons, or Melba Toast Should Be Fresh and Crisp

Soup Recipes for Lesson 7

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cream of Tomato

2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk
2 cups hot strained tomato juice
½ teaspoon soda
⅛ teaspoon pepper
Salt to taste

Make cream sauce of first three ingredients; add soda to boiling tomato juice, then slowly add the tomato juice to the cream sauce. Do not add cream sauce to tomato juice as this might cause sauce to curdle. A word of advice—never stir cream sauce and tomato juice with the same spoon—the tomato juice that adheres to the spoon will cause milk to curdle.

To enrich the flavor of the soup some celery, parsley, and a slice of onion may be cooked in the tomatoes; then strained. Tomato juice should be added to the cream sauce just before serving and both must be at scalding point.

Cream of Mushroom Soup

½ pound mushrooms
3 cups liquid (milk and mushroom juice)
3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
Seasoning to taste

Clean and cut mushrooms in small pieces; cover them with 1 cup cold water and cook for 10 minutes; then drain and chop mushrooms very fine. Measure water in which mushrooms were cooked, add enough milk to make 3 cups liquid. Melt butter, add flour, cook few seconds, then slowly add the liquid and cook until thick. Add chopped mushrooms and season to taste.

It is not necessary to purchase fresh mushrooms to make soup. Any that are left on hand may be used, or the dried peelings that have been saved can be stewed and then strained. The water will have a rich mushroom taste and will be good in cream soup.

Creme à la Reine

2 cups chicken broth
1 cup milk
½ cup chicken (cut very fine)
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
Salt and pepper to taste

Make sauce by melting butter, then adding flour. Add milk and chicken broth and seasoning. Stir until it reaches the boiling point. Season to taste and add chopped chicken.

Mock Lobster

4 cups milk
½ pound salt codfish (soaked several hours in cold water)
2 slices onion
1 bay leaf
little celery and parsley
3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
2 cups tomato juice
½ teaspoon soda

Cook first 5 ingredients in double boiler for 20 minutes; then strain. Melt butter, add flour and cook few minutes; then add hot liquid and stir till thick. Last add scalded tomato juice to which soda has been added. Season with salt and pepper. Serve in cups topped with spoonful of whipped cream.

Mongolian Purée

Wash dry peas and soak overnight in cold water; in the morning, drain peas and place in saucepan. Cover well with cold water, then add 2 bay leaves, 1 onion, 1 slice of lemon and ½ pound salt pork cut in pieces, or 6 slices of raw bacon cut in pieces. Cook this for at least 4 hours over very slow fire, adding more water if necessary. Strain through coarse sieve, then add 2 cups strained tomato juice. Season to taste.

If soup appears to be too thick, it may be thinned by the addition of beef stock.

Corn Chowder

1 cup freshly cut corn or whole kernel corn
2 cups diced potatoes
⅛ cup finely diced salt pork
2 tablespoons butter
4 cups milk
1 teaspoon finely cut onion
Salt and pepper to taste

Cover diced potatoes with very little water; add onions and cook until tender. Scald milk in double boiler; add corn and cook for 10 minutes. Drain potatoes and add to milk and corn; then add butter. Cut salt pork in cubes and fry till golden brown. Drain and add the cubes to chowder.

The salt pork may be omitted; also the onion.

For a richer chowder, add 1 cup light cream. Chowder should be cooked in double boiler.

Meatless Vegetable Soup

1 cup carrots
½ cup turnips
¼ cup onions
1 cup string beans cut in pieces
1 cup potato
½ cup cabbage
1 cup celery
2 cups tomato juice

Dice vegetables. Place small piece of butter in iron skillet; when melted, add first the vegetables requiring the longest time to cook and sauté them till golden brown; then place in a large covered saucepan. Brown each vegetable separately, then add enough hot water to cover the vegetables and add tomato juice and ⅛ cup corn. Other vegetables may be added, such as finely chopped green pepper, a few mushrooms, small amount of water cress and 1 cup of finely cut raw spinach. The addition of each vegetable naturally increases the substance of the soup. Cook one hour, season to taste and serve with vegetables left in the soup or they can be forced through a strainer.

An important thing to remember is to put a little boiling water in the frying pan after the vegetables are browned to remove the good brown caramel substance. This gives color to the soup.

Onion Soup

4 onions, peeled and thinly sliced
6 cups soup stock
4 tablespoons butter
Salt and pepper to taste

Melt butter in iron skillet and sauté onions until golden color; then add to stock, simmer slowly for half an hour. Serve with croutons.

Meat Stock for Soup

4 or 5 pounds meat (shin bones; bone and marrow)
1 onion (sliced)
3 sprigs parsley
1 cup celery cut in pieces
2 carrots, diced
2 bay leaves
Salt and pepper to taste

Wipe meat with damp cloth and break the bones in several pieces. Place beef and vegetables in soup kettle and cover with cold water. Cover kettle and simmer slowly for 2 hours. (It is important that kettle be tightly covered.) Strain. This stock may be used for either rice or noodle soup or it may be clarified and served as clear consommé.

The lesson next Friday will be devoted to Meats.

Lace-Making in Sweden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

The making of bobbin lace as a home handicraft in some parts of Sweden dates back some 300 years. Both in design and in actual technique the pillow lace made in the provinces of Scania, Vadstena, and Dale differs considerably.

In Scania (which is the most southerly province in Sweden, and still an active center of the craft) the oldest bobbin lace was made direct on the pillow without the use of a traced pattern. The women attained astonishing degrees of skill, sometimes handling as many as 100 to 300 bobbins. It is believed that in Scania pillow lace was first made in the latter part of the 18th century. What the impulse was that gave rise to this handicraft is not known. If questioned on the subject the old lacemakers simply shake their heads.

They are taught to "throw bobbin lace," by their mothers, when still tiny tots, they say simply, and beyond that they know nothing. Who taught their mothers and grandmothers the craft they have never heard. Probably the beautiful and original designs of the Scania lace originated in the peasant women's own inherent sense of beauty. Designs were taken from familiar, everyday objects that were dear to them, the tulips growing in their gardens, the "gassaflowers" and "viddeleaf" (botanical names undiscoverable in any book of botany), hearts, animals, tools, men and women all took shape as the bobbins flew and the worker's fancy dictated.

It was specially in the southeastern corner of Scania that pillow lace was a domestic handicraft. Here in almost every little hut and homestead the women were expert in lacemaking. For a time machine-made lace called a halt to the home industry which was unable to compete against the cheap prices, but as the demand for machine-made lace began to wane pillow lace once more revived. Stimulated by societies and private individuals who bought the handmade lace and arranged courses for teaching the art of bobbin lacemaking, the peasant women brought out their discarded pillows and once more began to "throw" the bobbins.

Two societies in particular have done much to encourage the revival of lace-making and skilful workers are always assured of a market for their lace.

Many lace-makers work not for an outside market but for their own satisfaction and the adornment of their own household linen. Handsomely trimmed tablecloths, handkerchiefs, and so on, testify to the skill and infinite patience of the women who still keep alive the tradition of pillow lace-making in Scania.

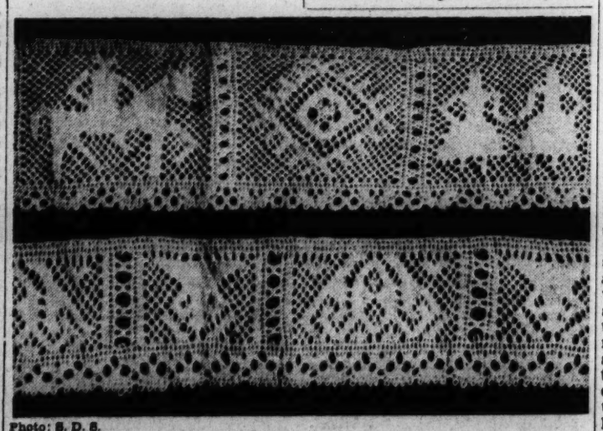

Photo: S. D. S.

Two Bobbin Lace Designs Made in the Province of Scania, Sweden

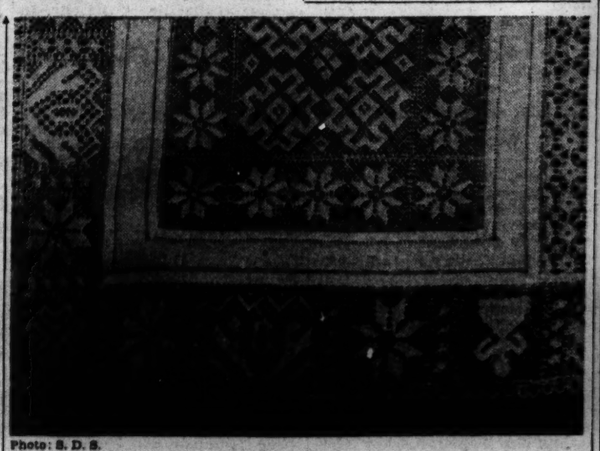

Photo: S. D. S.

Showing Fine Bobbin Lace Used as Insertion and Edging. The Lace Is Made With 140 Pairs of Bobbins

Kitchen Kinks

Prevents Sticking

I put a little flour to which has been added a few drops of lemon juice, through the food chopper. Then when I put raisins, figs, dates, etc., through the chopper, they do not stick. (Mrs.) A. P. M., Colorado

Measuring Shortening

When a half cup of shortening is required, I fill cup half full of water and fill up with shortening. Then I drain out the water.

(Mrs.) T. H. M., Washington

GARDENING

Spring in February—A Catalog Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

Spring in February?

Yes. Even though spring is yet some distance away, this is a logical time to make spring plans for beauty in the garden.

Nursery catalogs have been in evidence for some time. Even their covers suggest spring. They can usually be secured for the asking. If you live in the country or in a small town, a request to a seed company in the nearest city will promptly bring an attractive looking catalog to your mail-box, as it did to mine.

Equipped with the nursery catalog, you can easily plan a "catalog party." Let us say your catalog party is to be a midday luncheon, to which you invite garden-minded friends and neighbors. Any simple and appropriate menu can be prepared the preceding day, the use of vegetables or fruit in the salad helping to carry out the garden theme.

Place-cards can be made by cutting flowers and other garden illustrations in color from a catalog. Place these on lightweight cardboard or on any plain, heavy paper. They will make the luncheon table festive looking. A centerpiece of flowers, vegetables or gourds will be attractive.

While your guests are still seated at the table or tables, after luncheon you can ask each one to answer roll call by naming a favorite flower, shrub or tree. Some guest may want to answer roll call with a brief poem concerning the garden or the home.

A game such as finding the greatest number of words that can be made from the word CATALOG, is in keeping with the spirit of this party. An appropriate prize for the winner of this game would be a potted plant, a package of seeds or a garden magazine or book.

By this time you have made your guests garden-conscious. Now then, what to do and when to do it, in planting the modern city-lot garden? This type of garden is similar to that of the country or the small town except that the small-town or country garden is likely to have more space available for planting.

As a basis for what and when in planting the garden have one of your guests present the plans she has worked out for her own garden. (She will previously have been requested to bring this so that there will be something definite upon which to base a round-table discussion.) In the round-table talk each guest will have an opportunity to discuss some phase of gardening she has enjoyed. This is sure to bring out some unexpected phases in gardening. (We can always speak enthusiastically about activities we enjoy.) The planning and making of a lily pool, the collecting of seeds and planting of the wild-flower garden, and the construction and planting of a rock garden, are some of the phases of gardening that will bring enthusiastic responses from your guests.

Seed catalogs with their attractively colored illustrations and clear, concise directions, tend to make one think of spring and look forward to gardening. They arouse in homekeepers the ambition to do something definite about their gardens and lawns. The gay colors now visible only in the catalogs will, before long, appear in their own gardens because of this early planning.

The catalog party is of universal interest—all homemakers enjoy a party of this kind—therefore it is a happy diversion from the more usual types of entertainment.

A Friday Column.

Like an Old Family Friend

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We think of our sewing machine as an old family friend, for there scarcely has been a happening of any importance since our home was started that it did not have a part in preparing for the event. Stitching along swiftly and smoothly, with its wheels whirling as joyously as though it, too, shared in the anticipation and delight that was to come, it has been a standby and a faithful ally. How many spools of thread it has stitched into cloth, how many garments and household articles it has helped to make, it would be impossible to say. It has been thirty-seven years since it was bought for Mother by her proud young husband, but it does as perfect work now as it did when it was new.

For thirty-seven years it has had a place in an inconspicuous corner behind a door in the dining room, and there are deep marks worn on the floor by its being pulled out in front of the south window when in use and pushed back in place at night. Other locations have been tried for it but none has been so handy as that corner next to the kitchen where iron and ironing board awaited, and with the big dining table near by for cutting out. So back it would come to the nook which seemed to have been planned for it. Redbirds nest in the bushes outside the window, thrushes sing in the tall trees near by, and perfume drifts in from the flower garden. A pleasant place indeed it is to work.

Though Mother never really looks upon sewing as work. To her it is a pleasure and she goes at it with all the zest of a painter getting out his canvases and brushes or a sculptor his modeling clay. She says, and rightly, that dressmaking requires as much artistic skill and talent and creative ability as any other form of art expression.

Thinking back over the array of dresses and coats which she made for us, from our babyhood up, remembering how pretty and tasteful and suitable everything was, we realize that Mother has a real talent and used it. Many of our nicer clothes were "made-overs," when we were young, and Mother was at her best there. A coat or a dress handed down to us by some aunt was a challenge to her and she got a great deal of satisfaction in seeing how perfect a small garment she could make from the old one. As the "goods" of the donation usually was of the best, she loved working with it, for Mother likes "quality" and would rather do a lot of piecing in making over excellent stuff than to have any amount of uncut cheap material to work with. Later, as we grew older and too large for made-overs, she shopped with care, and our college wardrobes were everything they should have been, with the expenditure of a minimum amount of money. A child's viewpoint may be seriously affected because she has to wear unbecoming or "different" clothing, but certainly Mother and the sewing machine combined to keep us from suffering any "inferiority complex" for that reason.

Now we often delight in recalling our favorite garments and the good times we had wearing them, and Mother, on her part, says it has been a delight for her to have daughters who were so appreciative of what she did for them.

Winter was the nicest time in those make-things-at-home days. Mother would get what she called "a sewing fever," and the machine would run gaily as we made curtains, aprons, and house dresses in readiness for warm weather. The bright, light materials dispelled the winter darkness and seemed to bring spring into the house even when storms raged outside.

Summer, on the other hand, brought the more serious business of getting wardrobes ready for winter wear, and many a hot August day was spent in sewing on silk and wool goods while the perspiration gathered on our brows, and we had to get up very early to do our "fitting" when the morning coolness was in the air, so the clothes would not "stick" to us. But Mother said we did not notice heat so much if we kept busy, so the planning and the working kept merrily on, the discomfort forgotten in the interest of what we were doing.

Now the sewing machine is not so busy, in these days of "ready-mades." But Mother still makes her own clothes "to suit herself," and "runs up" dainty dresses for little granddaughters. And sometimes when "we girls" are home she helps us with a few lovely garments, often inspired by the pictures on the Women's Page of The Christian Science Monitor. It has been, and is, a real family friend, the sewing machine, and we always shall feel that it has had a happy part in our home life. A. R.

A Friday Column

Pin Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Every woman knows what pin money is, but probably few know why it is so called. It seems strange that this term, describing a woman's allowance for her personal needs, should be called pin money. Hat, glove, or stocking money would seem more appropriate, and certainly more attractive. There is, however, an interesting reason for the term, which originated as long ago as the fourteenth century. At that time, although pins had long been made, the maker was allowed to sell them in open market only on the first and second days of January. Consequently, court ladies, city dames, and humble housewives flocked to the depots to purchase a stock with money supplied by their husbands for the purpose. Pins soon became cheap and common, and women spent their allowances on other fancies, but the term still remains.

A. C.

Photo: S. D. S.

Helma Hakansson—a Veteran Lace-Maker in Sweden

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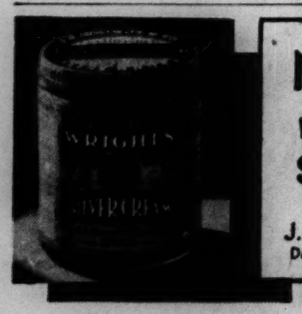

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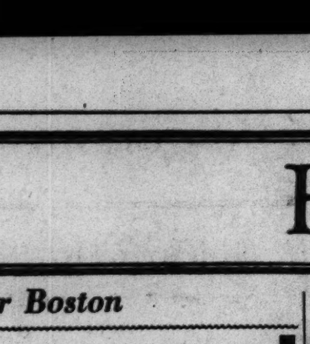

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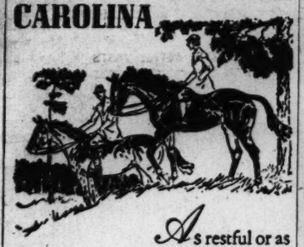

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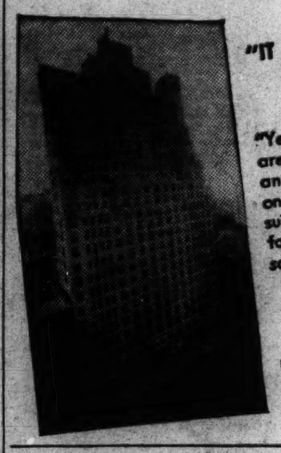

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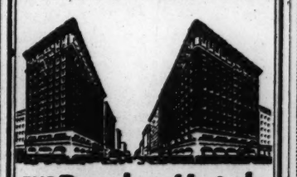
IN LOS ANGELES



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9:30 A.M. Lv. Providence . . . "	Ar.	7:45 P.M.
7:05 A.M. Ar. Savannah . . A.C.L.	Lv.	9:45 P.M.
10:30 A.M. Ar. Jacksonville . . . "	Lv.	6:45 P.M.
6:30 P.M. Ar. Miami . . . . F.E.C.	Lv.	10:40 A.M.
4:45 P.M. Ar. Tampa . . . . A.C.L.	Lv.	12:35 P.M.
6:35 P.M. Ar. Sarasota . . . . . "	Lv.	10:45 A.M.
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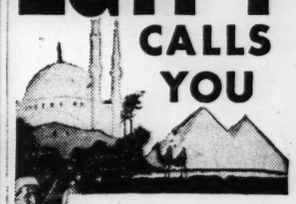

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The Home Forum

Beside Balkan Boundaries

I WAS passenger No. 1 in the autobus, so I had the best seat, the one just behind the chauffeur. That was not because I paid more for it, nor because I was a "distinguished foreigner," but simply because I bought the first ticket. There were twenty-two passengers and we were wedged in so tightly we could hardly budge, especially since there were two little children, much baggage, and considerable food, thrown in extra.

We were a rather motley group, of several religions, all ages, and many languages. I thought as we jogged along: Suppose we should convert ourselves into a company of pilgrims and exchange stories of our lives? Perhaps, even though humble, they'd be as interesting as the Canterbury Tales.

* * *

WE WERE IN a famous area, Macedonia, once one of Europe's major problems. How often the diplomats of the Great Powers had discussed this country! Foreign consuls had come here to report on disorders. Every few years statesmen in foreign capitals had drawn up plans for the reform of Macedonia and tried to impose them on the Sultan, for then—twenty-five years ago—this land was Turkish. Bulgarians, Serbs, Greeks and Albanians fought to drive the Turk out and to take possession. So there was confusion, danger, and disorder.

Now we were leaving Skoplie, the capital of Macedonia, and were driving along as tranquilly as through New England or Denmark. All was peaceful; there was no trace of turbulence or strife. We passed no soldiers on the road and, though we saw many state police, none stopped our bus—except to ride—and none asked for our passports.

* * *

OUR ROAD LED west from Skoplie, then turned south along the Albanian border, passed for miles and miles through bare or wooded mountains and continued south almost to Greece. Most of it was lonely and sparsely settled, so a happy hunting-ground for bands of brigands who could easily seek shelter among the cliffs across the frontier. But now it is safe and we went our way, as unconcerned as in a prince's garden.

We went on good roads, too. Not like Hitler's express highways, to be sure, nor as smooth as France's *chaussées*, but still passable. Every bridge was in, the road-bed was well cared for, the curves protected, and the crossways marked. Our bus rumbled speedily along without mishap or delay.

And the bus itself was Yugoslavia, a tiny league of nationalities. It graphically revealed the extreme need of such a state as this and its supreme mission, namely, to help neighbors to live in peace together. History made an incalculable mosaic of this Balkan land. It has been waiting centuries for harmony and now wonders if Yugoslavia can furnish it.

* * *

IN LANGUAGE, THERE is already harmony. All of our passengers spoke Serbian, naturally, without restraint, and correctly. People who travel, who carry on business, who have dealings with the state, who had gone to school or served in the army, who work on the trains, collect taxes, drive motor cars, or belong to any branch of the civil service speak Serbian.

However, most of the people in our bus were not Serbs. Beside me sat a man with a red fez from Bosnia. He was stout, good-natured, curious, and self-confident. His business was selling machinery and he seemed to be doing well at it, for he radiated contentment. He was a Moslem, but a Slav. He knew not ten words of Turkish. Beside me was another fez-wearing man with huge baggy trousers, tight-fitting jacket and solemn, courtly mien. That was a real Macedonian Turk, of whom not many are left. He tends his modest farm, keeps veils upon the women of his family, treats his neighbors with great courtesy and dreams of good old times. Across the aisle from him was a thin, agile, wiry man with rather wistful eager ways, store clothes and an ordinary old grey cap. I naturally took him to be a Christian, but later learned he was a Kemalist, a "modern" Turk who rejects the fez and veil and wants to reform Islam. There are few such outside Turkey. When freed from Ataturk's command, Turks go their father's good old ways of lassitude and leisure.

* * *

IN ONE OF the good window seats was another Moslem, a poor Albanian—there are almost as many Albanians in Yugoslavia as in Albania proper. He had a big sack of baggage, was unshaved and unprepossessing, the kind of man who you'd think might be ordered about. At one stop a rather well-dressed passenger got into our bus and the chauffeur asked Mr. Albanian to give him the good seat, but no persuasion of any kind could budge him. He said nothing, but defied the universe. He won his ground and I quite admired him. He speaks the language neither of his Turkish nor of his Bosnian Moslem brother. So there were four kinds of Muhammadans riding along our road.

* * *

I LEFT THE bus for a little while at the town of Tetovo and, when I returned, I found a pretty little girl with a basket of flowers and provisions in my seat. She didn't know I was passenger No. 1. I sat down beside her, imagining she was little Red Riding-Hood. We had quite a talk. She was not going to see grandma, but sister. She was from Strumitsa, way over by the Bulgarian border, and her city had once formed part of Bulgaria. Her father was a baker and had been called Mr. Fournadjieff. When the Serbs took Strumitsa, he had to change his name to Fournadjievitch. Riding-Hood's sister had married a gendarmerie officer from distant Herzegovina and was living in Gostivar, in western Macedonia.

The brightest looking people in our bus were a young school teacher and his young school teacher bride. They were literally bubbling over with happiness. They had been to the big city of Skoplie and the school inspector had appointed them to the same village. He was a Montenegrin from the barren black rocks beside the Adriatic; she was a Croatian from near the Austrian border. One of her grandmothers had been pure Hungarian, the other pure German.

* * *

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE and dignified couple in our company was an old gentleman and his wife from Rezin, in southern Macedonia. A neighbor of his had been Prime Minister of Bulgaria, Mr. Andrew Liaptcheff; a cousin is a leading citizen in Florina, Greece; a son is in Cleveland, Ohio, and his daughter is married to a lawyer in Belgrade. This couple had not been even externally Serbized; they spoke the Macedonian dialect and no one looked askance at them.

From time to time, gendarmes rode in our bus as passengers. There are, of course, many such along a border road. Most were from far-off Slovenia on the border of Italy, or from Lika in the distant Dalmatian mountains. An army lieutenant rode with us a little way. The chauffeur told us he was from a town near Zagreb in Croatia. The most loquacious of our companions was a Greek bookseller from Ochrida, in Macedonia; the most silent a Hungarian architect from Subotica, in extreme northeast Yugoslavia. When he did speak, he used perfect Serbian.

* * *

THAT WAS OUR Yugoslav bus in Yugoslav Macedonia. Every one of the passengers except me was a Yugoslav. We rode together in complete harmony and felt friendly to each other, even to the Albanian—who later gave his seat to a woman with a baby. These people are all neighbors and need each other. I hope, in spite of its many failures, that the government at Belgrade sometime will succeed in introducing as much harmony into the Yugoslav ship of state, as there was in my Macedonian bus.

R. H. MARKHAM

Snowbound

WHITELY from the vast dome of the sky
Shook loose the snow and whispering fell
all day
Wrapping the town in silence, though the cry
Of teamster to his horses and the neigh
Of their impatient answer sounded loud
Across the square, as in the failing light
He tied the last sack firmly, shook a cloud
Of snow from his fur cap, and called good-night.

Now in the dawn the slender smoke ascends
From half a hundred silent houses, now
Across the village not a hound dog rends
The sparkling stillness, nor a lowing cow.
As day advances not a wheel is heard
Crunching the snow, that drifts man-deep,
unstirred.

MILICENT LAUBENHEIMER

Digging Out

LIKE a great swarm of scurrying ants they come
To crush the snow and drag it here and there,
Dumping its one-time whiteness in their carts,
Beating their fingers on the frosty air
And stamping briskly on the icy walk
That echoes to the clatter of their talk.

Into the frozen highways of the world
They surge with picks and shovels. Down the street
We hear the snow plows clanking, and the ring
Of steel on steel, the tramp of many feet.
In snow-encrusted gutters where the chill
Of winter hangs, they delve with right good will.

All through the night the hearty voices call
Each to the other, and the street lamps throw
Sharp silhouettes of strange, fantastic shape
Against the craggy castles of the snow,
While from this cosy room I wave a hand
Of comradeship to that stout-hearted band.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

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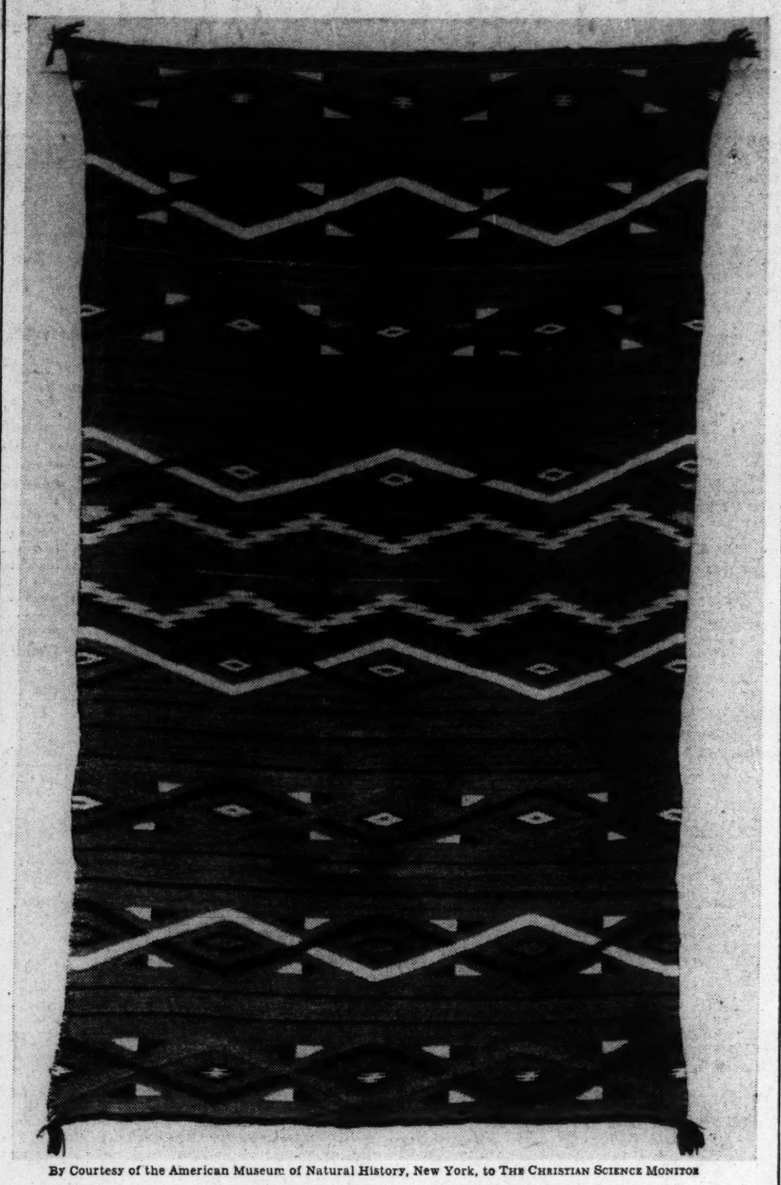

By Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A NAVAJO BLANKET FROM ARIZONA

THE Navajos, so well known today for their superb products of the loom, acquired this craft, oddly enough, from a neighboring American Indian tribe, the Pueblos. In the practice of the borrowed art they soon came to surpass their teachers. There are today people who consider that Navajo blankets, made by the best of the tribal weavers, have never been excelled anywhere.

For the Navajos, weaving was not a mere pastime, but a necessary industry, inasmuch as they used in everyday life the garments and blankets they made. Gradually, a native and human interest in appealing color and ornamental design asserted itself in the textiles as they came off the loom. The Navajo rug, as we call it today, is primarily an item for trade with the outside world which has its own use for the Navajo weaves. The making of such rugs has been the outstanding expression of the tribe and the chief source of maintenance.

How interesting it is that Navajo weaving, brought to such a level of artistic perfection, resulted from ideas borrowed from outsiders. When the Spaniards introduced European livestock, the horse and the sheep, they made wool available to the Navajos. They also brought indigo coloring. Another necessary ingredient in the best of the Navajo rugs was baize, which was stripped and included as a filler of the weft. This was an English contribution. Later, yarns and dyes were to be imported. Yet the Navajo weavers seem to have had the talent for combining all the foreign ingredients in a superlative manner.

The striking and simple patterns of the Navajo rugs are well known and quickly recognized. Offhand, we refer to these simplified motives as geometric, or primitive, or abstract design. By that we mean they do not resemble very closely anything we see in nature and they are regulated in a mathematical way. The motives, as we study them, first resolve themselves into stripes, which seem natural, taking the direction of the crossing of the weft threads. There are right-angle motives, sometimes described as terraced. There is a lozenge, or diamond-shaped motive. And finally, there is the bordered pattern which sometimes includes very childlike or elementary figures. This latter is of recent usage.

Much has been said about the symbolism in the Navajo blanket, but connoisseurs are disposed to think that it is stressed too much and that most of these orderly configurations embody no hidden or implied meaning, but are intended only to please the eye. More symbolism lies in the basketry and sandpainting of Indian tribesmen, for both are used in ceremonials. The outsider, curious about some fanciful interpretation or hidden implication, has tried to read meanings into the rug patterns. But the Navajo rug at its best is a thing of great beauty, and an end-in-itself.

This blanket in the American Museum of Natural History is of exceptionally fine weave. The background is red and the design is dark blue, yellow and white.

D. A.

Two Laureates

AS TENNYSON was to his England, so was Whittier to his New England, of which he also has been called the "Laureate." Although they never met, there were, from first to last, numerous links that bound these two together. In outward circumstance, social environment, and personal characteristics, they were exceedingly dissimilar, and yet there was a fundamental likeness that will reveal itself to anyone who studies the two men.

This likeness has been impressed upon my mind ever since I began to follow the line of thought suggested by their communications already referred to, in which, after the lapse of half a century, each poet voiced his gratitude for favors rendered in early years. In studying these and other letters, the kinship of these writers becomes more and more evident, and it is interesting to discover that, apart from the similarity of the impression made by each upon his countrymen, they influenced each other, and greatly enjoyed one another's work.

In 1867 a letter written by Bayard Taylor described an evening spent with the English poet, when he had listened to the reading of "Guinevere," at which time a volume of Whittier, in "blue-and-gold," lay on Tennyson's table, and the latter made numberless inquiries about the "Quaker poet," whose "Snow-Bound" was then being much discussed in England. And during the last year of his life Tennyson declared to a friend that "My Playmate" was to him a "perfect poem," while he praised Whittier's descriptions of scenery and wild flowers as "ranking with those of Wordsworth."

On the other hand, Tennyson's "In Memoriam" was deeply appreciated by Whittier, who derived much consolation from it in time of loss, and referred to its beauty and power in letters to his friends. . . .

In a letter written by Dr. Holmes, during a stay in England, he described a visit to Tennyson, remarking that when he saw the Laureate walking among his trees he was "reminded of Whittier" as he had seen him in his orchard at Danvers: a curious impression, in view of the absolute dissimilarity in the two men's outward semblance. — From "Glimpses of Authors," by CAROLINE TICKNOR. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

"Svētīgi tie žēlsirdīgie"

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusslejā angļu teksts)

KALNA sprediķī mums savilkumā ir sniegta Jēzus mācību būtība par cilvēcei vissvarīgākiem tematiem. Starp tiem, par kuriem Meistars sacīja, ka viņi svētīgi, ir žēlsirdīgie. Viņš sacīja (Mat. 5:7): "Svētīgi tie žēlsirdīgie, jo tie žēlastību dabūs."

Pirms Jēzus atnākšanas pasaulei bija vājš jēdziens par žēlsirdību kā praktisku tikumu. Cilvēki bija gatavi atzīt žēlsirdības ideju kā Dieva īpašību, bet maz bij to, kas zināja kā to pielietot cilvēku dzīvē. Bija iepriecinoši domāt par Dievu kā tādu, kas ir "žēlīgs un sirdsmīlīgs, lēnprātīgs un liels žēlastībā un uzticībā" (2. Mozus 34:6). Un ka cilvēki sajuta savu vajadzību pēc žēlastības, tas mācīja viņus tuvoties Dievam, mīlēt un pielūgt Viņu kā universa, cilvēku līdzskaitot, radītāju. Tas uzskatāmi bija parādīts uz "salīdzināšanas vāka," ko apēnoja kerubi virs derības šķirsta, kas saiešanas telti bija novietots "vissvētākā vietā" (2. Mozus 26:34). Šeit salīdzināšanas dienā augstais priesteris upurēja upuri un viraku un lūdza Dievu, lai ļaužu lūgšanas tiktu paklausītas. Mozus un praviešī piekodināja izraeliešiem atcerēties nesaskaitāmās Dieva žēlastības. Un Dāvida dziesmās mēs lasam: "Viņa žēlastība paliek mūžīgi" (Dāv. dz. 106:1).

Pieaugoša žēlsirdības izpratne ir skaidri redzama, kur pravietis Mikus jautā (6:6, 7, 8): "Ar ko es iešu pretī tam Kungam? Kā zemošos tā augstā Dieva priekšā? . . . Vai tam Kungam būtu labs prāts pie tūkstošiem aunu? Vai pie desmit tūkstošām eļļes upēm? . . . Viņš tev, cilvēks, darījis zināmu, kas labs, un ko tas Kungs no tevis prasa: tikai taisnību darīt, žēlastību mīlēt un pazemīgi staigāt sava Dieva priekšā."

Gadsimtenus pēc Mikus dienām Galilejas Meistars mācīja cilvēkiem "žēlastību mīlēt", dodot tiem patiesu izpratni par Dievu kā Mīlestību un par cilvēka īsto esamību kā Dieva bērnu. Patiesais cilvēks izpauž Dieva dabu, bet cilvēciskā patība jāaudzina laukā no tās materiālisma, un jāmāca tai mīlēt žēlastību un patiesību. Tā bija Kristus Jēzus, Kristīgās religijas Nodibinātāja, misija.

Atjaunot pazaudēto garīgas dziedināšanas mākslu, atklāt Dieva mūžīgo likumu un tā pielietojamību cilvēcisko vajadzību apmierināšanā un pasludināt cilvēka izlīdzināšanu ar vissēligo Tēvu,—tas ir uz Jēzus mācību pamatotās Kristīgās Zinātnes lielais darbs. Tādēļ arī Mary Baker Eddy ieķē "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (Pirmā Kristus Zinātnieka Baznīca un Dažādi), noskaidro saskanību, kāda pastāv Kristīgās Zinātnes, Jēzus, un praviešu mācību starpā, kur viņa saka (283. lpp.): "'Taisnību darīt, žēlastību mīlēt un pazemīgi staigāt' ir Kristīgās Zinātnes mērauklā."

Lai uzzinātu, kā šī kristīgās dzīves mērauklā iemiesota Kristīgās Zinātnes kustības pašā serdē, mums tikai jāpastudē Mātes Baznīcas, Pirmās Kristus Zinātnieka Baznīcas, Bostonā, Masačusetā, ticības apliecinājums, kas jāparaksta ikvienam savienojoties ar Mātes Baznīcu vai tās nozarojuma baznīcām, kuras atrodas visās pasaules malās. Sestā ticības apliecinājumā ietverts solījums (Manual of The Mother Church—Mātes Baznīcas rokas grāmata, 16. lpp.): "Mēs svinīgi apsolamies būt modri un lūgt, lai mūsos būtu tas Prāts, kas bija arī Kristū Jēzū: darīt cītiem to, ko mēs gribam, lai viņi mums darītu; un būt žēlsirdīgiem, taisniem un šķīstiem."

Būt patiesi žēlsirdīgiem, nozīmē būt laipniem un līdzcietīgiem mūsu domās, vārdos un kalpošanā cilvēcei. Visaugstākā žēlastība, kādu mēs varam izpaust, ir pamatot mūsu domāšanu un demonstrāciju uz pilnīgā Dieva un pilnīgā cilvēka garīgo izpratni. "Tāpēc esat pilnīgi," sacīja Jēzus (Mat. 5:48), "tā kā jūsu Tēvs debesīs ir pilnīgs." Tādēļ, ka viņš redzēja un atklāja Dieva radības pilnīgo cilvēku, Jēzus inspirētie vārdi un darbi pacēla materiālo jutekļu "priekškaramo" no ceremoniālā "salīdzināšanas vāka" un mācīja cilvēkus pielūgt Dievu "garā un patiesībā." Viņš tiem mācīja meklēt dieviškīgās žēlastības piedošanu ikkatra veida maldu iznīcināšanā.

Jaunajā izpratnē par žēlastību, kā tā pielietojama cilvēku dzīvē, kuru izpratni Jēzus deva piektajā nodaļā par svētīgiem, ir skaidri norādīts, ka žēlastība nes sevī savas pašas izlīdzinājumu—līdzīgs rada līdzīgu. Žēlsirdīgie, viņa sacīja, "žēlastību dabūs." Ne cilvēciskā ceļā mēs dabujam žēlastību, bet gan svētībā, kas nāk no mīlestības un līdzcietības parādīšanas—gandarījumā, kuru mēs sajūtam, kad žēlastības dieviškīgais likums ir ticis atspoguļots mūsu domās un dzīvē.

"Garā bagātie," raksta Mrs. Eddy ieķē "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu, 518. lpp.), "palīdz nabagajiem vienā lielā brālībā, jo visiem ir tas pats Princips jeb Tēvs; un svētīgs ir tas cilvēks, kas redz sava brāļa vajadzību un apmierina to, meklējot savu paša labumu otra labumā."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

"Blessed are the merciful"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Sermon on the Mount we find presented in compact form the essence of Jesus' teachings on topics of chief interest to mankind. Among those whom the Master declared to be blessed were the merciful. He said (Matthew 5:7), "Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy."

Prior to the advent of Jesus the world had a meager concept of mercy as a practical virtue. Men were willing to accept the idea of mercy as an attribute of God, but few knew how to apply it to human conduct. It was comforting to think of God as being "merciful and gracious, long-suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth" (Exodus 34:6). And it was through a sense of their need of mercy that men learned to approach God, to love and adore Him as the creator of the universe, including man. This was made evident in the "mercy seat" overshadowed by the cherubims above the ark of the covenant, which, in the tabernacle, was stationed in "the most holy place" (Exodus 26:34). Here on the day of atonement the high priest offered sacrifice and incense and besought God to make efficacious the prayers of the people. Moses and the prophets admonished the Israelites to remember God's unnumbered mercies. And in Psalms we read that "his mercy endureth for ever" (Psalms 106:1).

A growing understanding of mercy is apparent where the prophet Micah asks (6:6, 7, 8): "Wherewith shall I come before the Lord, and bow myself before the high God? . . . Will the Lord be pleased with thousands of rams, or with ten thousands of rivers of oil? . . . He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

Centuries after the days of Micah, the Master of Galilee taught men "to love mercy" by giving them a true understanding of God as Love, and of man's real being as a child of God. The true man expresses the nature of God, but the human self needs to be instructed out of its materiality and taught to love mercy and truth. This was the mission of Christ Jesus, the Founder of the Christian religion.

It is the grand work of Christian Science, based as it is upon Jesus' teaching, to reinstate the lost art of spiritual healing, to reveal the eternal law of God and its applicability in meeting the needs of mankind, and to show forth man's at-one-ment with the all-merciful Father. To this end, Mary Baker Eddy, in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," makes evident the concord between Christian Science and the teachings of Jesus and the prophets, where she says (p. 283), "'To do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly' is the standard of Christian Science."

To learn how this standard of Christian living is embodied in the very heart of the Christian Science movement, we have only to study the Tenets of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, to which each one uniting with The Mother Church, or any of its branch churches in any part of the world, must subscribe. Incorporated in the sixth tenet is the pledge (Manual of The Mother Church, p. 16), "We solemnly promise to watch, and pray for that Mind to be in us which was also in Christ Jesus; to do unto others as we would have them do unto us; and to be merciful, just, and pure."

To be truly merciful means to be kind and compassionate in our thinking, our speech, and in our service to mankind. The highest mercy we can express is to base thought and demonstration on the spiritual understanding of perfect God and perfect man. "Be ye therefore perfect," said Jesus (Matthew 5:48), "even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." Because he saw and revealed the perfect man of God's creating, Jesus' inspired words and works lifted the "veil" of material sense from the ceremonial "mercy seat" and taught men to worship God "in spirit and in truth." He taught them to seek the pardon of divine mercy in the destruction of every form of error.

In the new understanding of mercy as applied to human conduct, which Jesus gave in the fifth beatitude, it is made plain that mercy carries within itself its own compensation—like producing like. The merciful, he said, "shall obtain mercy." Not alone in human ways do we obtain mercy, but in the blessedness which comes from the exercise of love and compassion, in the satisfaction we feel when the divine law of mercy has been reflected in our thoughts and lives.

"The rich in spirit," writes Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 518), "help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Roofs

ROOFS, you are more
much more than a shield
to turn the lance of the storm.
Seen from the hill
you are a road, running backward
to every man's door.
You are a sea, lapping softly
on the farthermost shore.
Here is one of you
begotten of the Tudors,
another, taken from the Goths.
Yonder is a dome, that flowered
in a garden of Byzantium,
and nestling in the hollow is a tent.

You are a frieze of uplifted hands,
a fugue of a hundred voices.
But for singing
(and how important is singing)
you are not indispensable.
There were the Troubadours
who sang in the wind and the sun
lays that still linger on lane and highway;
there were the sowers who sang with their sowing,
and the reapers who bound their songs into sheaves.
And there was the shepherd lad David
whose songs as he tended the flocks
were like bright stones cast in a pool;—
their glorious themes have echoed in circles,
wider still wider,
until they encompass the universe.

Roofs, we do not disdain you,
we accept you, gladly;
but you cannot shut out the stars,—
nor the horizons.
We bring them inside with the songs of the ages.

MABEL FEIT MILLER

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AND
HEALTH
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by
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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1938

Purge Politics Of Grafters Is Plea of Farnum

Boston Is Racket-Ridden, Fin Com Investigator Warns Federation

Clean Slate Asked

Civic Revolt Urged to Save Rising Generation From Demoralization

Call for a "purge" of politics and public life to prevent certain demoralization of the younger generation, through contact with a "graft-ridden" community and corrupt government, was made today by George R. Farnum, special counsel for the City of Boston in the recent Dolan case and, on several occasions, investigator for the Boston Finance Commission.

"They (the younger generation) are growing up in a world in which grafters and racketeers enjoy relative immunity," Mr. Farnum told members of the Boston City Federation. "Exploiters prosper and are publicly honored; and the role of political masquerader and counterfeit is played with seeming conspicuous success.

Success and 'Pull'

"In fact, the younger generation is coming to believe that success in life is not a matter of honest, hard and useful work, but of influence and drag; that politics are rotten to the core; and that public office is not reached through merit but is obtained through pull, and not infrequently through purchase.

Signs that a major revolt against bad and corrupt government is brewing are seen by the Boston attorney, considered in some circles as a possible candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination next fall.

"But it requires great leadership to arouse the people to any united and effective action," he continued. "The vital question is whether men of high and honest purpose, of fighting spirit, of courageous and sincere devotion to the public interest can be found. The search for such men to lead the fight for good government, and clean politics should be the keynote of those who believe the hour has come for a real effort to purge public life.

People Being Exploited

"Our community is graft-ridden. The people are being grossly deceived and brazenly exploited. Government is becoming discredited. Yet the spoilsmen, chiselers and racketeers—those who live upon their fellow citizens—have never been more active.

Reports of the Boston Finance Commission contain some very illuminating information. The Commission has no authority to conduct inquiries into matters involving the State. This was the reason the investigation of Dolan's bond transactions was confined to his dealings with the city and did not go into his sales to the Commonwealth, except incidentally."

Mr. Farnum was special counsel for the city and Finance Commission in the investigation of the former city treasurer and his bond transactions which finally led to recovery by the city of $179,000.

Farnum Lists Events

Mr. Farnum discussed events of the last Curley administration in Boston, including the Mohawk Packing Company, the East Boston Tunnel land takings and the Dolan case.

Turning to the Mansfield administration, he dealt with the George Robert White Fund investigation which took place this past summer, the welfare coal contracts, the recent report concerning the rental of equipment on WPA work and the snow removal inquiry.

He regretted the Finance Commission's resources were insufficient to permit a thorough investigation of snow removal contracts. He would not be surprised, he said, if the city lost between $500,000 and $1,000,000. A Fin Com report, he said, showed that snow removal cost in excess of $2,000,000 during the winter of 1934-35.

"In spite of the huge financial toll exacted from the people," said the attorney, "the moral cost of bad government is even more serious. History teaches us the downfall of nations generally begins with moral decay within. That decay has definitely set in here."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Saturday, with light snow tonight, probably changing to rain Saturday; lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees; moderate northeasterly to southeasterly winds, increasing.

Maine: Snow late tonight and Saturday, possibly changing to rain on the coast Saturday, slowly rising temperature Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow and warmer tonight. Saturday snow possibly changing to rain and warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Snow with slowly rising temperature tonight, Saturday snow probably changing to rain and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast shifting to east and southeast winds and overcast weather with rain over the south and snow or rain over the north portion tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

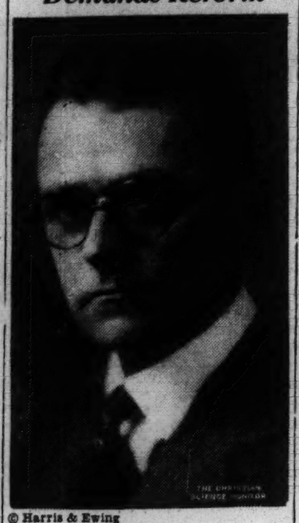
	A	B		A	B
Boston	23	23	Minneapolis	32	30
Bermuda	60	58	New Orleans	66	64
Chicago	36	34	New York	32	28
Denver	26	34	Norfolk	34	32
Helena	30	26	Philadelphia	32	30
Kansas City	36	36	St. Louis	40	40
Los Angeles	62	60	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	70	70	Washington	32	28

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 21.
B—Minimum, Jan. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:14 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet
Saturday, 3:47 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet
Light all vehicles at 5:03 p. m.

Demands Reform



© Harris & Ewing
George R. Farnum
Attorney Charges Graft in Boston Politics

Bay State Mills Ask Employees To Take Pay Cut

Wage cuts which would affect thousands of Fall River and New Bedford, Mass., textile workers were under consideration today, according to the Associated Press.

The Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association, in conference with representatives of the Committee for Industrial Organization and of the American Federation of Textile Operators, proposed a 12½ per cent cut for cotton workers, to become effective Jan. 31.

Under conditions of the proposal, the cut would be restored whenever the differential between cotton and cloth became the same as on April 1, 1937, when wages were increased 10 per cent. Union representatives said they would report to their membership and act on the proposal before the end of next week.

Earlier, plans for a wage cut of "around 10 per cent" for approximately 6000 New Bedford fine goods textile workers were reported. A spokesman said the New Bedford cut probably would affect workers of "between eight and ten mills" and would wipe out last year's wage increases. The effective date of the cut was not disclosed.

Mattapoisett Autos Yield to Coasters

Mattapoisett, Mass., Jan. 21
Youngsters want snow where they want it.

Their interest, for example, in keeping highways open to vehicular traffic is below absolute zero. Therefore, when contractors sent plows down Ship Lane, the town's best hill for coasting, yesterday, the youngsters fell in behind and back went the snow shovelful by shovelful until the roadway presented the same appearance as before the plowing.

An appeal taken to the selectmen resulted in approval of the restored coasting run.

Nationalization Is Seen in U. S. Flood Control

Vermont Senator Opposes Payment of All Costs by the Government

Hints Trade Grip

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Senator Ernest W. Gibson (R), of Vermont, said today that the Federal Government's demand that New England States relinquish title to land on which flood control projects are to be constructed "is a step toward nationalization of natural resources."

"This problem goes beyond the principle of states' rights," he said, "and involves the very existence and life of the states."

Senator Gibson, an opponent of a proposal that the Government pay all costs for dams and reservoirs in the Connecticut and Merrimack valleys and retain title and control of the land, said:

"This plan would mean the Government would control the entire watershed involved in flood control projects and would have complete authority over industry."

He asserted that a proposed amendment to the flood control act included authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to compel the states to enact legislation and to enter agreement at his request regulating the use of land.

Supports State Compacts

"Furthermore," Senator Gibson said, "this section of the amendment would require contributions in money, services or material although sponsors of the measure say the Federal Government would pay all costs."

Senator Gibson favored passage of the interstate flood control compacts which have been blocked by Administration leaders because they reserve power rights to the states.

Three Democratic senators were aligned with the Republican senators from New England and the Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont in support of the compacts.

Senators David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, and Augustine Lonegran and Francis T. Maloney of Connecticut, announced their opposition to 100 per cent payments by the Federal Government and said they would seek congressional approval of the compacts as long as "our governors request it."

Compromise Plan Sought

The 13 New England Democrats in the House, however, sided with the President, having endorsed the fundamental of 100 per cent payment by the Government for dams and reservoirs and the maintenance, ownership and control of them by the Government.

While federal and state experts, representing army engineers, WPA, the Power Commission and the National Resources Committee, tried to work out a compromise on the states' rights issue, one New England Senator said privately this issue "might change the attitude" of some New Englanders toward the anti-lynching bill.

"How can we demand that our states' rights be protected," he asked, "and then vote for the anti-lynching bill which Southerners say violates their states' rights?"

Rhode Island's Peak Budget Laid to Item for Relief

Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 21—Gov. Robert E. Quinn handed to the Legislature this week the largest budget list in the State's history. The statement he has drawn up with the aid of his Budget Director, Henry J. Lee, calls for expenditure of $17,262,438 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1938, an increase of nearly $4,000,000 over the present fiscal year.

A large part of the increase is accounted for by an appropriation for unemployment relief. For four years Governor Quinn and his predecessor, Theodore Francis Green, have sought to put unemployment relief on a pay-as-you-go basis and eliminate the annual borrowing to meet this expense. In his new budget, Governor Quinn has achieved this goal. He recommends an appropriation of $1,600,000 for the purpose.

A suggestion accompanying the budget message recommends additional taxes of $4,906,000 to bring the estimated revenues and expenditures into balance. Specific suggestions for new taxes were left for a later message, but a state income tax is believed to be one of the items the Governor has in mind for increasing the State's income. He has repeatedly urged such a levy.

The budget list brought quick protests from Republican leaders. In only two departments has the Governor recommended reductions over the previous year, they pointed out. The appropriation for the Executive Department is reduced $15,441 and the Department of Labor's item has been cut $32,963. All other departments of the State Government would receive increased appropriations, ranging from an additional $4,220 for the Health Department to an additional $732,940 for the Department of Public Welfare.

Governor Quinn, in his budget message, explained that the increases were made necessary because of rises in state operating costs, general election expenses, contributions required by the State for the retirement income plan, maintenance of new state institutions, added requirements for state roads, increased educational requirements, care of large new tracts of state parks, increased debt service charges and other items.

One item in the budget that has caused speculation is the revenue estimated to be obtained in the next fiscal year from horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering. The budget makes this estimate $1,000,000. The revenue from this source in the year ending June was $1,270,757; in the year ending June 1937 it was $1,234,125, and for the present fiscal year it is expected to be $753,000. The substantial drop this year was caused by the race track fight last fall during which the scheduled fall race meeting was not held. If the track remains closed in the coming fiscal year, the State would receive no income from this source.

The future of the Narragansett Racing Association, operators of the race track in Pawtucket may be decided at a coming meeting of the directors, Judge James E. Dooley,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Book Publishers Win Move Against Cut Prices

In Boston Today

Little, Brown Co. Get Stipulation

Under the new Fair Trade Statute, enacted by the Massachusetts Legislature last year, Little, Brown & Co., book publishers, obtained a stipulation today from Associated Merchants of Massachusetts, through that co-operative buying organization's manager and executive secretary, Thomas J. Mooney, that it would not sell or offer for sale at "cut rates" any book on which these publishers had set a minimum retail price.

The new statute declares that for manufacturers to set minimum retail sale prices for their products is not a violation of anti-trust legislation.

Mayo A. Shattuck, attorney for Little, Brown & Co., told Judge Edward F. Hanify, who considered the case in Suffolk Superior Court this morning, that the act complained of was the offer of four "best sellers" published by his clients at 25 per cent below list price in a Christmas bulletin sent out to members of the Associated Merchants of Massachusetts.

Mr. Shattuck stated that this organization acted as a co-operative purchasing agent for a group of independent merchants, giving them the price advantages of mass buying power.

Phillip A. Chapman, attorney for the concern, pointed out that it is operated solely for the benefit of members and makes purchases only on written orders from them.

The system is "rather ingenious," Judge Hanify commented.

Mr. Chapman also declared that if every manufacturer set minimum prices on its products the Associated Merchants could do no business.

Mr. Shattuck countered with the assertion that such mass buying arrangements had demoralized business for a dozen years.

The two parties agreed to the stipulation in lieu of an injunction.

Yesterday a Lawrence firm was restrained by Judge Hanify from selling or advertising for sale a patent medicine at less than the minimum price fixed by the manufacturers.

"The practice of price cutting," the judge declared then, "is a bad economic policy and destroys competition."

Bay State Shows Employment Drop

Evidence of how sharply Massachusetts is feeling the present slump in industrial employment is contained in figures released today at the State House revealing that employment in 1750 representative manufacturing establishments dropped 18.4 per cent in December, 1937, compared with the same period in 1936.

The survey is made monthly by the State Department of Labor and Industries which found during the same period payrolls slumped 22.4 per cent. The employment drop between November, 1937, and last month totaled 5.4 per cent while wages fell 6 per cent.

The only bright spot in the industrial employment picture was provided by the woolen and worsted goods industries which showed a 2.4 per cent gain in employment and a 10.1 per cent rise in payrolls. Cotton goods manufacturing showed a drop in employment of 19 per cent and in payrolls of 12.8 per cent between November and December.

I. C. C. Complains Against Truckers

Moving for the first time against truckers engaged in interstate commerce, the Interstate Commerce Commission late yesterday filed informations against Sherman H. Bowles, publisher of the Springfield Republican, the Becker Transportation Company of Cambridge and Aaron Cooperstein of Dorchester.

The complaints charge violation of the Motor Vehicle Carriers Act of 1935 in 30 counts in connection with the transportation of newsprint, oil and other commodities.

These complaints were filed through U. S. Attorney Francis J. W. Ford in the Federal Court. Mr. Ford also filed a bill in equity charging the Springfield publisher with violation of the act in connection with two trucking lines and seeking to enjoin him from further violations of the act.

'January Thaw' Prospects Ahead

Snow, turning to rain, and possibly enough of the latter to melt the snow and start a "spring" thaw, is the Weather Man's outlook for today, tomorrow and Sunday.

A stretch of warm weather, the forecaster says, may be expected to continue for several days. Rising temperatures gave indication of the change today, with cloudy and warmer weather forecast for tonight, Saturday light snow turning to rain and Sunday's fare repeating Saturday.

Thirty degrees is expected to be the low for tonight.

Tax Collectors' Approval Halted

Due to the absence from the State of Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long, David W. Greelman, director of the division of local taxation, declined yesterday to name the 60 deputy tax collectors whom he has approved for Massachusetts municipalities.

The commissioner, Mr. Greelman said, is the only official with authority to release the names. However, he continued, they were all taken from a list of 161 approved by the Attorney General as having had no complaints received against them. At present the Attorney General has the names of 44 deputy collectors his department is investigating for alleged "misconduct and abuse of process."

New Haven Road To Buy 50 Coaches

The New Haven Railroad plans to purchase 50 new lightweight, streamlined, air-conditioned passenger coaches and 10 diesel switching locomotives at an estimated cost of $2,850,000, to be put in this service this summer.

Construction of the proposed coaches will bring the total number to 200 owned by the road, which places it among the leaders of the railroads throughout the country.

The new diesel engines will result in substantial savings in repairs and operations, the trustees stated, and will enable the retirement of a large number of the more costly steam switchers.

The trustees propose to finance the new construction program through an equipment trust.

Boiled Dinner Items Plentiful

The old fashioned New England boiled dinner is a logical item in many menu plans for this week end for there are abundant supplies of new cabbage, beets and carrots at reasonable prices while corned beef is down to from 15 to 33 cents a pound for different cuts.

New potatoes from Cuba are available now, too, at 10 cents a pound. New beet greens are offered at 35 cents a peck. Broccoli is being shipped in from California and Texas at from 7 to 10 cents a pound. Brussels sprouts are from 19 to 20 cents a box.

There is a supply of reindeer meat at from 75 to 85 cents a pound. Large jack rabbits are selling at 75 cents each. Venison steaks and chops bring from 85 cents to $1 a pound. A novelty imported from Poland are partridges tinned whole in their own jelly at 75 cents apiece. Northwestern Bantam fowls, weighing around a pound and a half each are priced at 35 cents a pound and are recommended for baking in pies or for boiling and serving with oyster sauce. Ducks are offered for as little as 25 to 27 cents a pound.

Beef prices have dropped still further until now porterhouse steaks are obtainable at 65 cents a pound and the best chuck for pot roasts at from 25 to 28 cents.

The first really good Seville type and King oranges to be generally available this winter are offered this week end at around 60 cents a dozen for either kind.

Strawberries have dropped 20 cents in price since last week and are now selling for 30 cents a pint. Hothouse rhubarb from Maine is a new arrival. It is lighter in color than the western hothouse variety, with larger stalks and—according to market men—a more delicate flavor. It is priced at 20 cents a pound.

U. S. Arrays Thousands Of Mills for War

More Than 10,000 Can Be Utilized Immediately in an Emergency

Plan Is Complete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 21—The managements of more than 10,000 manufacturing plants have cooperated with the United States War Department in working out a plan of "industrial mobilization" to meet the possible war-time needs of the department, Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, revealed in a talk to insurance men last night at the annual Round-Up Dinner of the Aetna Fire Group.

"We have our plans, and hope to be ready in an emergency," he declared, "but we in the War Department, in common with all loyal, patriotic and peace-loving Americans, sincerely hope and pray that the occasion may never arise when these plans will have to be put into effect."

More than 20,000 factories capable of manufacturing munitions of war have been carefully studied by the War Department, Mr. Johnson stated, and specific tasks have been allocated to those best equipped to carry them out.

Move for Practice Orders

"The War Department believes," he declared, "that a number of these carefully selected plants should be given educational orders in time of peace so that they may get practical experience in handling a war-time job. There is pending before the House of Representatives the so-called Smith bill, sponsored by J. Joseph Smith of your own State of Connecticut, recommending an appropriation which would enable the War Department to give a number of such small orders to leading companies, carefully selected because of their highly specialized ability and experience in technical production, and would authorize the Government to acquire a number of sets of gauges, dies, jigs, tools and fixtures for the production of the more difficult items."

The expense of equipping a small plant for war-time production—and the reasons for the plan of acquisition of dies, etc., by the Government so that plants could afford to undertake such educational orders—was indicated by a list of equipment required to manufacture the present Springfield rifle.

In this rifle there are 93 different parts. To manufacture them it is necessary to use 103 different dies, 463 different jigs and fixtures, 506 special cutting tools, 1320 different working gauges, and 1339 different inspection gauges.

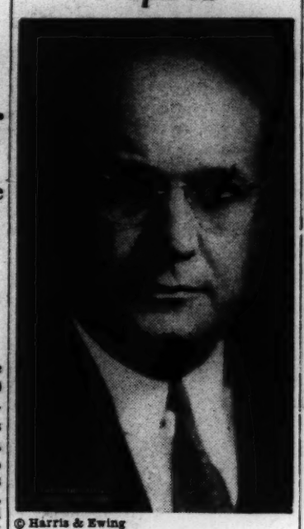
Infantry Still Leads

Despite much publicity given to the development of fighting aircraft and bombing planes and to land machinery such as tanks, Mr. Johnson stated that the infantryman—as shown by experience in Spain and the Orient—still bears the brunt of any conflict.

"It is up to us, in time of peace," he continued, "so to plan our program of preparedness to assure him his weapons, his rations and his equipment and to minimize for him his burdens and hardships."

The industrial mobilization plan of the War Department, he explained, "is based on the principle that the wars of today and of tomorrow are not merely combats between two or more fighting forces, but struggles of nations, and even of civilizations, and that success in battle can only be achieved by the full and complete co-operation of industry, agriculture, capital, labor and every other element that makes up our heterogeneous society."

Prepared



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Louis A. Johnson
Assistant Secretary of War

Barrows Chooses Commissioner For Ocean Fisheries

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 21 (AP)—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows' choice of Sheriff Arthur R. Greenleaf (R) of Boothbay Harbor as Maine's Sea and Shore Fisheries Commissioner was confirmed by the Executive Council today. Mr. Greenleaf, sheriff of Lincoln County several terms, was named by Governor Barrows for a three-year term at $3000 a year.

He succeeds Rodney E. Feyler (D) of Thomaston, who had requested the Governor to reappoint him. Mr. Feyler was appointed during the regime of Democratic Gov. Louis J. Brann. His term expired Jan. 16.

Mr. Greenleaf, long active in Maine Republican ranks, must resign as sheriff before assuming his new duties, Governor Barrows said.

'Responsible' Rule Called 'Must' For Safe Democracy

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 21 (AP)—Prof. William G. Sutcliffe, director of Boston University School of Business Administration, yesterday listed four "musts" as a means of preserving Democracy. Addressing the Massachusetts State College student body, he declared:

"We must—

"Have a responsible rather than a responsive government.

"Stop choosing the mediocre for political positions.

"Have an awakened public opinion and an enlightened public.

"Develop a civil service with a corps of technicians who have the ability to draft legislation for the present and future."

Mulloney Suit To Federal Court

On motion of the defendant, Judge Edward F. Hanify of Suffolk Superior Court today ordered the removal to the Federal District Court of the $3,000,000 suit lost by Daniel C. Mulloney of Gloucester, former president of the Federal National Bank against the Federal Reserve Bank, the Boston Clearing House Association, five bank presidents, and several national banks and trust companies.

Mr. Mulloney's bill alleges a conspiracy to ruin him as a banker, for which he seeks to recover $3,000,000. The Federal National Bank closed in 1931.

Tobin Starts Budget Study On City Costs

But Hope for Reduction in Figures for 1938 Is Seen as Slight

Lang Appointed

Named Budget Commissioner, Fox Aids Mayor on Fund Survey

With the appointment of Francis X. Lang as budget commissioner, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today commenced a thorough study of all municipal expenditures, preparatory to the difficult task of submitting a 1938 budget to the City Council by Feb. 1.

Behind closed doors and prepared to give his full time to the task all of today and tomorrow, Mayor Tobin was closeted with Commissioner Lang, Charles J. Fox, city auditor, and John A. Sullivan, first assistant in the budget department. During completion of this study the Mayor has cancelled engagements with other department heads until the first of the week.

Mayor Tobin is convinced that no substantial reductions in the budget can be achieved by any Mayor, because of factors beyond his control. But he intends to do whatever he can to effect economies and has several plans for minor reductions.

Whether these savings would more than offset the heavy increases in welfare cost, the increases in salaries—raises, promotions and new jobs created by the Mansfield administration—is doubtful. Several City Hall observers doubt that any reductions at all can be achieved this year.

Hopes for Reductions

Those close to the Mayor are certain that he would be delighted if even a moderate reduction could be effected in this year's budget as compared with 1937. But he indicated his views clearly in his inaugural address when he said:

"If all the proposed improvements in methods suggested in the past 10 years were put into effect immediately and resulted in the economies anticipated, it is doubtful if those savings would be in excess of $1,000,000 unless further substantial savings can be made in the schools and public welfare expenditures."

The record of the School Committee shows that it has not been able to effect "substantial savings" in the past, thus eliminating one hope of the Mayor—who as a member of the committee for five years knows only too well the public pressure that is brought every year to block suggested economies.

As for welfare expenditures—Mayor Tobin last night declared that 1938 welfare costs will be from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 more than a year ago. This jump in relief expenses alone represents an increase of 90 cents to $1.20 in the tax rate. Thus Mayor Tobin's second hope seems equally vain.

Complete Budget Urged

Some observers suggest that one budget reform, compensating to a degree for the difficulty of making any reduction in costs, would be for Mayor Tobin to submit a budget to the City Council that will be uniform and complete for the year.

It will be recalled that last year Mayor Mansfield submitted a budget to the Council which was cut about $600,000. In order to make up this cut, Mr. Mansfield submitted no less than eight supplementary and subsupplementary budgets to the Council for approval. This action was criticized by some groups as defeating the purpose of a budget. More than one critic charged the Mansfield administration with "budgetary hodgepodge."

But even in this matter, there is a belief among reliable persons at City Hall that Mayor Tobin's first budget to the City Council will be a blanket budget. The Council should receive the budget by Feb. 1, in order to have sufficient time to approve it and Mayor Tobin has less than ten days to prepare his figures. A blanket budget will give the Mayor opportunity to alter it later, but this will create the same confusion as the supplementary budgets have in years past.

Fox to Aid on Budget

The man who will direct the preparation of the budget this year will be Charles J. Fox, city auditor and former budget commissioner. With both the Mayor and Mr. Lang, the budget commissioner appointed yesterday, inexperienced in the technical preparation of the budget, Mr. Fox will be relied upon to guide the work.

Mr. Lang, who is 31, is one of the youngest men ever appointed to an important post in City Hall. He has been employed in a legal capacity with the National Shawmut Bank and resigned yesterday.

Merchants Line Issues New Rule

Freight for shipment on steamers of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company to Baltimore and for transhipment by rail or truck beyond that point, must now be delivered at the Boston terminal of the line, it was announced by company officials today. The practice of issuing through bills of lading from inland New England points, including truck or rail service to Boston, has been discontinued for the present.

The restricted embargo will continue indefinitely, according to the order received from the head office of the line in Baltimore—which gave no reason for the action.

College Company Insures Against 'Flunking' Exams

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 21 (AP)—A novel system of examination insurance, with the added inducement of scholastic "hot tips," was a hope held out today to Providence College students, as they racked their thoughts at their mid-year quizzes.

The plan has been evolved by a group of enterprising Friar seniors, who have formed the "Students' Protective Insurance Company," and who plan writing policies during the second semester.

For a premium, ranging from 50 cents for freshmen to 35 cents for seniors, the company will guarantee an undergraduate's complete scholastic program for a semester. If he fails to attain the passing mark of 60, the student insurance company will assume the payment of all conditional examination fees to the college, amounting to $2 for the first try and $5 for the next two attempts permitted.

The organization will issue a syllabus of scholastic "hot tips" for examinations to policy holders, in an effort to cut down the academic "mortality" rate and to lower premiums.

Hampshire Dam Project Indorsed

When a group of Hampshire County citizens appeared before Gov. Charles F. Hurley today to urge speed in passing of a bill filed by Representative Michael T. O'Brien of Easthampton appropriating $15,000 for construction of a dam at Middlefield, the Governor said he favored the project.

At present, he pointed out, it is up to the Ways and Means Committee to expedite action upon it, but when it reaches him he will approve it without delay.

The dam would provide a mile-long lake intended to become the center of an all-season recreational resort. According to Representative O'Brien, the Federal Government is expected to add $145,000 to the Massachusetts appropriation, if it is made, and to arrange for the work to be done by CCC boys—it having agreed to furnish 4300 man-days of labor.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"If I Were You," by Paul Hervey Fox and Benn W. Levy. Starring Constance Cummings. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30.

Movies

State and Orpheum—

"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall and Mary Astor. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," with Frank Morgan, Florence Rice and John Beal. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Repertory and Modern Square—
"San Quentin," with Pat O'Brien, Humphrey Bogart and Ann Sheridan. 12, 2:50, 5:30, 8:25. Also "Two Who Dared," featuring Anna Sten. 1:20, 4:15, 7:05, 9:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Love and Kisses," featuring Ben Bernie, Walter Winchell, Simone Simon, and Bert Lahr. Fenway: 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Thank You, Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre. Fenway: 3:40, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Boston—
"Wise Girl," starring Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 4:55, 7:30, 10:10. Also "The Black Doll," featuring Nan Grey, Donald Woods and Edgar Kennedy. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 3:45, 6:30, 9.

Radio Programs—Page Ten

Exeter—
"Madame X," with Gladys George and Warren William. 2, 4:50, 7:45. Also "Gangway," with Jessie Matthews and Nat Pendleton. 3:25, 6:15, 9:10.

Uptown—
"92nd Street," with Ian Hunter, Pat Paterson and Zasu Pitts. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Love From a Stranger," with Ann Harding, Basil Rathbone and Binne Hale. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Tremont—
Jeannette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Rose Marie." 8:50, 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 6:10, 9:55. Also "Thunder in the East," with Merle Oberon and Charles Boyer. 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery," 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Ski Chase." 1, 3:50 6:50, 9:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Wells Fargo," with Joel McCrea, Bob Burns, Frances Dee and Lloyd Nolan. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:35. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "52nd Street," with Ian Hunter, Leo Carrillo, Ella Logan and Zasu Pitts. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 8. Modern: 9:50 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

University—
"Conquest," featuring Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer. 2:45, 6, 9:15. Also "Prescription for Romance," with Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Metropolitan—
"Hollywood Hotel," with Benny Goodman and his Swing Band, also Dick Powell, Hugh Herbert and Rosemary Lane. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Stage: "Harmony Lane." Georges and Jalna, Jack Major and the Swing-o-Paters.

South Station Theater—
"The Story of Lafayette," "Ski Champs," "Mickey Mouse," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Keith Memorial—
"I Met My Love Again," starring Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda. 10:25 a. m., 1:29 4:33, 7:37, 10:33. Stage show: Mitzi Green, Harriet Hoctor, and others.

Hub—
Paul Muni and Bette Davis in "Bordertown," 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Three Broadway Girls," with Joan Blondell, Madge Evans and Ina Claire. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Stand-In," with Leslie Howard, Joan Blondell, Humphrey Bogart and Alan Mowbray. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "A [illegible] with Ideas," featuring Wendy [illegible] and Kent Taylor. 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Dance

Jordan Hall—
"Filing Station," "Show Piece," and "Encounter," presented by Lincoln Kirstein's American Ballet Caravan. 8:30.

Other Events

Center for Adult Education—
"How Should Wages and Hours Be Determined," discussion by Michael C. Flaherty, Stanley Lovell and Prof. B. G. Whitmore. 79 Mt. Vernon Street. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture tour on the Dutch Paintings by Mrs. Tanner. 11. Guidance and lecture tour on the English Rooms by Mrs. Sayward. 2.

Children's Museum—
Meetings of the Senior Nature Sketch Club and the Mineral Club. 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 10.

An Evening of Flute Virtuosity

The Arts in Boston

Last night in Jordan Hall, Lambros Demetrios Callimahos, flutist, played a very rewarding program of music for his instrument, both original works and transcriptions. The Bach Sonata in E minor for flute and pianoforte (originally clavier) was followed by a Sonata in A major by the celebrated flutist Philippe Gaubert. An attractive Sonatine by Walter Gieseking stood third on the program, in a first performance in Boston, and for a final group there was miscellany by Gluck, Mozart, Leclair, Ravel, Ibert, Roussel and others. Including Debussy's "Syrinx" for flute alone.

In the sonatas offered by the artist, there was ample opportunity for display of virtuosity not only upon his part but also upon the part of Paul Ulanowsky, who played the pianoforte accompaniments. It is seldom that so well balanced a performance of this particular combination is heard. The Bach was especially well done, with nice attention to contrast in tone color. The Gaubert sonata also came to a fine performance, in which the musical content of the work was brought forward with artistic effect.

It was odd to find the name of Gieseking attached to an opus for flute, but the work justified the faith of the performer of it, proving to be a graceful and thoroughly melodious bit of writing, in which Messrs. Callimahos and Ulanowsky played as one man.

The small "Passepied" by Grétry was a test of the technical proficiency of the flutist, but there is seemingly little he is unable to accomplish. The "Syrinx" by Debussy and the "Tityre" by Roussel revealed his breath control to a remarkable degree, although the Bach Sonata had already prepared us for the disclosure. The large audience received Mr. Callimahos with the greatest enthusiasm, and, although the program was too long, it lingered for several encores. G. M. S.

Rembrandt Studio

Eugene Ormandy

Who Will Direct Concerts by the Philadelphia Orchestra in Symphony Hall, Feb. 11-12

"I Met My Love Again"

After watching Joan Bennett's performance in "I Met My Love Again," at the Keith Memorial Theater yesterday, we are certain that time is not going to wither Miss Bennett as long as the make-up men remain faithful.

"I Met My Love Again" requires the blonde actress to marry the wrong man, become the widowed mother of a little girl, struggle to maintain her livelihood as a dress designer in Paris and, after 10 years, to come home and wed the right man. Yet, are those Dresden features marred by so much as a line? Does Miss Bennett look a shade more mature than the blithe flapper who had emerged from college 10 years before? She does not.

Henry Fonda plays the bewildered biology professor who is tormented variously by his love for the girl he lost, a pin-headed family and a wealthy spoiled girl who is infatuated with him. Louise Platt, in this last role, and Dame May Whitty, who plays Miss Bennett's aunt, are outstanding in the cast while Alan Marshall, Alan Baxter, Tim Holt and Dorothy Stickney also contribute sound performances. Whether they offset the plot and Miss Bennett's girlishness is a matter of opinion.

Matters are ameliorated somewhat by an excellent stage show, starring Mitzi Green, who impersonates George Arliss and Fanny Brice besides singing several numbers from "Babes in Arms," her recent Broadway hit. Harriet Hoctor, Gil Lamb, Ray and Geraldine and the Chester Hale Girls also contributed lively offerings.

"Hollywood Hotel"

Instead of shipping them off to some island, we wonder why dictators have never considered sending political prisoners to a film musical review. One showing—with the threat that he would have to see more if he didn't behave—would wilt the starch in the most bellicose malcontent. As a starter, we suggest "Hollywood Hotel," which came to the Metropolitan Theater yesterday.

In it, Producer Busby Berkeley has incorporated all the banalities of plot and situation that this sort of thing permits. A struggling crooner (Dick Powell) and a struggling croonerette (Rosemary Lane) finally get their "break" after he has obscurely dubbed singing parts for a vain male star (Alan Mowbray) and she has doubled for a temperamental glamour girl (Lola Lane). Hugh Herbert, the late Ted Healey, Johnnie Davis, Mabel Todd, Frances Langford, Benny Goodman and his band, Raymond Paige and his orchestra and several people from the Hollywood Hotel radio program engage. Certainly, there is no dearth of talent.

The stage show features Georges and Jalna with some excellent dance routines, Jack Major, comedian, Mirth and Mack, and an octet and chorus.

"Thank You, Mr. Moto"

For a study in mass murder, "Thank You, Mr. Moto," yesterday's new film at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, leaves little to be desired. An entertainment, its blood-curdling events will be a matter of formed a map to the tomb of Genhis Khan are finally burned by Peter Lorre, most of the cast have met violent ends. We couldn't quite make out Mr. Moto's motives for interesting himself in the treasure, except that he wore steel-rimmed spectacles, looked inscrutable in a cherubic sort of way and flashed a card which described him as a member of the "International Police Force." While the authors' fine disregard for human life was tumbling other players about the set like ninepins, it became increasingly amusing to hear the villains say to Mr. Moto, "You are of more value to us alive." Which, as events were to prove, was a mistaken notion.

In a less violent and more amusing vein is "Love and Hisses," the feature with Walter Winchell, Ben Bernie, Simone Simon and Bert Lahr, previously review here.

"The Black Doll"

"The Black Doll," which accompanied Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland in "Wise Girl" to the Keith Boston Theater yesterday, is a collection of familiar movie mystery clichés—the frightened girl (Nan Grey), the bumble-witted detective (Edgar Kennedy), the bright young private operative (Donald Woods) and the usual assemblage of suspicious characters. The film passes 66 minutes in a not too tiresome manner but the identity of the murderer becomes apparent long before the clever operative discloses it. J. D. B.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 293 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Daily, no regular time assigned, WELI, 900kc.
New London—Week days, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 and 6 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 2:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL, (shortwave), 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XK (shortwave), 9.57mc.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 3 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Thursdays, 4:45 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1340kc.
Portsmouth—Week days, 10:15 a. m., and 5:30 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days 1:20 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m., and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 5:05 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Week days, 4 p. m., WQDM, 1370kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 2:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Panama City—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 5:30 p. m., HP5A, 11.700mc.

Christian Science Lecture In Mother Church Jan. 24

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice Monday, Jan. 24, at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Science Which Reveals the Everpresence of God." The lecturer, Colin Rücker Eddison, C. S., of London, England, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Takes Seat at Massachusetts Bar

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Kathleen A. M. Fairchild

Canadian Woman Admitted to Practice in Bay State Courts Upon Becoming a Naturalized Citizen

Canadian Woman Made U. S. Citizen Admitted at Once to Bay State Bar

Renouncing her allegiance to the Canadian Government, Miss Kathleen A. M. Fairchild of Back Bay today, after a year of waiting for citizenship papers, took the attorney's oath as a member of the Massachusetts Bar.

Born in Georgetown, P. E. I., Miss Fairchild had taken out her first papers as a citizen and was permitted to take the state bar examination in 1936. She passed, but had to wait until second papers were granted before being admitted to practice. She obtained her naturalization papers last December.

First Canadian woman to become a member of the Massachusetts bar, according to court attaches, Miss Fairchild has been living in the United States for the past 10 years, and has been employed in a Broad Street law firm for the past five years.

After taking the oath from Judge Henry T. Lummus of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, Miss Fairchild received the congratulation of friends.

"The only sad part about being admitted to the bar is that I won't be able to serve on a jury if the law is finally passed. I believe there should be juries made up of men and women."

Miss Fairchild is a member of a group of women's lawyers who are seeking to obtain the opinion of voters on running a woman for governor.

Chelsea Fire Loss $235,352

Chelsea's total fire loss in 1937 was $235,352, an increase of $56,678 over the preceding year, according to Chief David M. Hudson. The value of buildings involved was $871,750, with contents placed at $314,600, while the total insurance on both amounted to $1,425,900. The insured loss was $218,132 and the uninsured loss $17,220.

Ely Sees Decline Of Independence In New England

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts said yesterday there was a "wane of the rugged, pioneering, Anglo-Saxon spirit" of Americans, particularly New Englanders, and he described the departure as "the complete surrender of business to absolute domination by the Government."

He and Gov. George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont spoke at the forty-third annual meeting of the New York Colony of the National Society of New England Women.

Governor Aiken, returning home after a conference between President Roosevelt and six New England Governors, said a new unity had arisen among New England States "in resistance against the threatened usurpation of rights of the people" by the Federal Government.

New England Co-operation

Governor Aiken said New England co-operation presented "the greatest obstacle to elimination of self-government and local government. He described Federal flood regulations in New England as "a very determined attack, which has been made to nationalize New England resources."

"American states have got to the stage where, if people don't control the Government, the Government is going to control them," Governor Aiken said.

Mr. Ely said, "the people seem callous at times to graft and corruption in high places—if you know what I mean.

"The old spirit of New England never would have permitted the idea that the Government was created to support the people. We believed the people ought to support the Government. The modern promise seems to be to have your cake and eat it."

Differs on "Abundance"

Mr. Ely described modern use of radio, automobiles and motion pictures as a political conception of fulfillment of promises of "a more abundant life," and said his own ideas of "a more abundant life" were vastly different. He did not give his own definition of the term.

In connection with his remarks on the Administration, Mr. Ely gave as a social theory of Karl Marx: "Every man should give according to his ability; and every man should receive according to his needs."

"Such a doctrine would mean the end of thrift, prosperity and contentment," Mr. Ely observed. "That is the sort of state to which we have come."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "Follow the Moon"	Dance Interlude: news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	Rakow's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	News commentator	Talk; W. A. Eddy	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	Organist, pianist	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Song Time	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Toby Harris's Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Dinner concert: M.	Commentator	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Dance orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Daum, soprano	"Lum and Abner"	Sports review	Chemistry talk	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Olympic speaker	"Bughouse Rhythm"	Vocalist; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Grand Central Station": dramatic sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Rosario Bourdon's concert orchestra	Arthur Godfrey: orch.	Perley Stevens' Orch.
8:15	"Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch		Charioteers: quartet	Louise Farley, songs
8:30 Whiteman Orch.;			Topics of the Day	Address, Senator Edward
8:45 Helen Vinson			"Let's Play Games"	Burke, Nebraska
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel"	Nola Day, songs; orch.	"Waltz Time": Frank	"Pinafore": soloists;	Art Carroll's Orchestra
9:15 Alice Faye; Tyrone	"Express Highways"	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	concert orchestra	Art Carroll's Orchestra
9:30 Power; A. Brady;	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Court of Human Re-	Ernie Florito's Orch.;	Kit Kat Quartet
9:45 B. Donlevy; p'y'ws	vocal soloists	lations: sketch	Elinor Sherry; chorus	Commentator
10:00 "Songshop"; James	Network sports	"First Nighter": sketch	"Twenty Years Ago and	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:15 Melton; Frank	Network sports	"First Nighter": sketch	Today": sketch	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30 Crumit; orchestra.	Network sports	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time": drama-	Toby Harris's Orchestra
10:45 Dramatic sketch	Network sports	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	Toby Harris's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Labor Relations, talk
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Billy Losser's Orch.	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Perley Stevens' Orch.
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Dance orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	Leighton Noble's Orch.
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or	Music As You Desire It	Dance orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	Leighton Noble's Orch.

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	Organ recital	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "What's New?"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Musical Roundup"	"Charm Mirror"	Christian Science prgrm
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news
9:30 "Fiddler's Fancy"	Breakfast Club; popu-	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 "Fiddler's Fancy"	lar orch.; soloist	"Singing Strings"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Aunt Harriet's	Breen and deRose	Amanda Snow, songs	"Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:15 Children's Hour	Viennese Ensemble	Charioteers: quartet	"Marriage Clinic"	"Front Page Drama"
10:30 Aunt Harriet's	The Child Grows Up	Manhatters: orchestra	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Children's Hour	"Swing Serenade"	Manhatters: orchestra	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Cincinnati Conserv-	Four-H Club	Talk, Florence Hale	"Tall Corn Time"	Texas Trailers
11:15 atory concert	Minute Men: vocal	"Tête-à-Tête": orch.	"Tall Corn Time"	"Uncle Ted"
11:30 Cincinnati Conserv-	"Our Barn": children's	"Music and American	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 atory concert	program	Youth": concert	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 Captivators: orch.	News; Dance Revue; so-	Walter Kidder; organ;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News Service	loists; orchestra	violinist	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30 "The Goofs"; Del,	National Grange pro-	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Jack, Bill, Ray	gram; speakers; band	Concert ensemble	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Oriental: music	National Grange pro-	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 M. Roscos, pianist	gram: speakers; band	Marimba melodies	"Mike in the Sky"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Buffalo Presents	Club Matinee: variety	Republican Club Satur-	Carnegie Tech. Orch.	L. Noble's Orchestra
1:45 Buffalo Presents	Club Matinee: variety	day Discussion: Oswald	Carnegie Tech. Orch.	Short Story Editor
2:00 Madison Ensemble	Metropolitan Opera:	Garrison Villard,	Benay Venuta; Sylvia	Minstrel Show
2:15 Col. Univ. talk	"Barber of Seville"	former editor, New York	Cyde; orchestra	Minstrel Show
2:30 "In Town Tonight"	Metropolitan Opera:	Evening Post	New Haven Symphony	Children's Symphony
2:45 "In Town Tonight"	"Barber of Seville"	"Your Host Is Buffalo"	Orchestra: Children's	concert from Yale Uni-
3:00 Anne Leaf, organ	Metropolitan Opera:	"Golden Melodies"; so-	concert; Harry Berman,	versity
3:15 Anne Leaf, organ	"Barber of Seville"	loists; orchestra	conductor	Children's Symphony
3:30 World Waltzes	Metropolitan Opera:	Bill Krenz's Orchestra	New Haven Symphony	concert from Yale Uni-
3:45 Dictators: orch	"Barber of Seville"	Bill Krenz's Orchestra	Orchestra	versity
4:00 Network program	Metropolitan Opera:	Charles Sears: orchestra	International House stu-	Sport reports
4:15 Network program	"Barber of Seville"	Charles Sears: orchestra	dents' forum	"Manhattan Serenade"
4:30 Male quartet	Metropolitan Opera:	Olga Kargau; Charles	Sport matinee	Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:45 Studio recital	"Barber of Seville"	Sears; orchestra	Sport matinee	Stephen Charles' Orch.
5:00 Story of Industry	Rakov's Orchestra	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport matinee	"Souvenirs"
5:15 Story of Industry	Rakov's Orchestra	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 Boston Hour	Salute to Leviathan	Stamp program	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 Boston Hour	Salute to Leviathan	Al Jahn's Orchestra	Baseball school	Sport reports
6:00 News; sport preview	News; "Dance Revue";	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	music; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Ben Feld's Orch.	News; Nagel's Orchestra	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Ben Feld's Orch.	Harold Nagel's Orchestra	Prof. Robert E. Rogers	Sport results	Toby Harris's Orchestra
7:00 Saturday Night	Message of Israel	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Swing Session	Message of Israel	garten: comedy	Lieut. Gov. Kelly	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Echoes"; songs; orch.
7:45 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	Sports of the Week	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Columbia Work-	Popular orchestra	Robert L. Ripley; solo-	Pat Barnes and his	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 shop: dramatic sk.	Popular orchestra	lists; orchestra	Barnstormers; variety	"Melody Ensemble"
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	NBC Spelling Bee	Jack Haley; Wendy Bar-	Olga Baclanova's Conti-	"Four Aces"; vocal
8:45 sketch; soloists	NBC Spelling Bee	ry; soloist; orchestra	nental Revue	"Four Aces"; vocal
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance:	Republican Club: talk,	Republican Club: talk,	Perley Stevens's Orch.
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Senator H. C. Lodge Jr.	Senator H. C. Lodge Jr.	National Conference
9:30 Serenade; soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"Special Delivery"; dra-	Indianapolis Symphony	for Palestine speak-
9:45 popular orchestra	Hot Shots	matic sketch	Orchestra concert	ers
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Broadcasting	National Broadcasting	Indianapolis Symphony	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	Company Symphony	Company Symphony	Orchestra concert	James Negra's Orchestra
10:30 guest soloist	Orchestra, Arturo	Orchestra, Arturo	Indianapolis Symphony	James Negra's Orchestra
10:45 Margaret Daum	Toscanini, conductor	Toscanini, conductor	Orchestra concert	Studio program
11:00 Forecasts; news	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Indianapolis Orchestra	Billy Hayes's Orchestra
11:15 President's B'thday	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Hockey report	Toby Harris's Orchestra
11:30 President's B'thday	Network program	News Service	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:45 President's B'thday	Network program	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.

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'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Jan. 22

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XAL	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What with bushels of snow underfoot, and tons of icicles overhead, you'd think we'd be telling you about fur coats, galoshes and stocking caps . . . but we aren't. Because it's spring we're thinking of! In fact, we're practically forced to; what with the ever-present display of cruise clothes in every shop we enter.

We still insist that . . . budget willing . . . this is the time of the year to stock up for late spring and summer wear. Because it's a well known fact among buyers that your choice later on is never quite the same. Some choice model you wait to see duplicated later never again appears, and along about July the first you'll start wishing you had bought that navy and white number that was so individual. That's it! Just the word we've been looking for. For that's exactly what most of the cruise clothes are . . . individual. And you can't say that for a lot of dresses that will be shown you next summer. In fact, that's the time when they're duplicated and re-duplicated. Of course you don't mind seeing one or two copies of your favorite frock . . . but when it gets so that you meet yourself coming around every other corner, it's a bit too much!

❦ ❦ ❦

Hats of All Hues Are on the Counters

Unless you're one of those individualists who wear exactly what you want to wear anyhow, so that colored hats are already in your wardrobe . . . you'll be pleased to know that hats of such colors as fuchsia, yellow, pink, purple, apple green and so on are in again. And by "in" we mean to the extent that you're going to be finding them around on millinery counters . . . you won't have to have them made up special. And just because there are pastel colors in the group, don't think you have to wait until spring before wearing them. They're good for wear right now, and will add zest to your winter outfit!

❦ ❦ ❦

And a Colorful Little Tweed Skirt

Speaking of all this color reminds us of those colorful little tweed skirt and jacket outfits that Slattery's sells for only $10.95. The sort of thing you can jam a fur coat over now . . . but expose to the world all by itself later on! You'll no doubt note that the new jacket has that slimmer, longer look . . . with a link button hitching it together in front. And the jacket has been fully lined. With it we suggest one of their $3 blouses . . . the ones that have row after row of smart tucking running up and down the front. They come in coral, white, blue or aqua, and what with the little suits being navy, Alpine blue, Tyrolean red and Sandringham blue . . . you can easily see how you can achieve a couple of Frenchy effects by mixing the colors. The suits are in sizes 12 to 20.

♟♟♟

Bonnets? Yes, Indeed, With Big Chin Bow

Now your grandmother's best bonnet may have had a tie down under the chin . . . but just look at the 1938 version of bonnets! We, it seems, can get ourself all done up in our best bib and tucker, and top it all with nothing less than a baby bonnet that will sit way back on our head, and make a perfectly grand background for all the bangs and curls we've been going in for. The brim is always flattering, and surely the matching band and scarf that comes right down and ties in a big splash bow under your chin is going to rate high. Not only with you . . . but the man you sit opposite on your next dinner date. If you're the type who goes in for being coy occasionally (we hope it's only occasionally!) you can use this hat for just such an effect. But, despite the fact that it's called a baby-bonnet . . . its utterly simple manner will only tend to accent the bit of sophistication in you! So it'll be worth buying. $16.75 at R. H. Stearns. Incidentally, it comes in pastel colors, too. As well as black and brown.

♜♜♜

Home Crosswords Going Over Big

Remember when you spent most of your waking hours pondering over crossword puzzles? And nobody on the 5:15 going home ever said a word . . . they just sat still and referred to little pocket dictionaries? (Unless they were asking you the name of a three-letter bird found in Africa!) Well, the craze is back; only this time it's on the bridge table. Another Parker Brothers game that's going over with a bang. Called Crossword Lexicon. The idea is (briefly) that you build up crosswords, and inasmuch as there is a small number on each card, as well as a big letter, your score is dependent upon the cards you have left; for each has a set value. Best of all, you don't have to call in the neighboring fire department to play it, for two can play as well as as many more as you can corral. And (shhh, don't let little Horace know it!) it really ought to teach children how to spell. At least, it exposes them to the idea! And if you own two packs the whole game is even more fun. Fifty cents per pack. At Filene's, just to name one place. But the world is full of them everywhere now. Janet Treat

Sunday's Features

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Wahlberg Brown String Ensemble.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City symphony orchestra; Viola Philo, soprano; Corinne Frederick, clavichordist.
1:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Macdowell Memorial program.
1:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Tuskegee Institute Choir recital.
1:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Poet's Gold," by David Ross; music.
2:00 WEEI Community Fund program: speaker; orchestra.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key": Vincente Gomez, guitarist; Dusolina Giannini; Linton Wells interview.
2:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Borris Morros' String Quartet.
2:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Address, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, National Conference for Palestine.
3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Georges Enesco, guest conductor; Deems Taylor, commentator.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "On Broadway": dramatic sketch.
3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Radio Newsreel": news interviews.
3:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Frank Simon's Band: talk; soloist.
5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine: Channing Pollock; Morton Bowe; orchestra.
5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.
5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera Audition: soloists; orchestra.
5:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Mickey Mouse Theater of the Air."
6:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Thirty Minutes in Hollywood": George Jessel and Norma Talmadge; trio; orchestra.
7:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Popular Classics": soloists; orchestra.
7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Centenary of first telegraph message.
7:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Jeanette MacDonald, soprano; Wilbur Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.
7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Sam Hearn; Andy Devine; orchestra.
7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra; Feg Murray; Harriet Hilliard.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The People's Choice"; radio digest.
8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), James Truslow Adams's "Epic of America": historical drama.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Dorothy Lamour; Nelson Eddy; Stroud Twins; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), WHAM Salutes Rochester Civic Music Association: orchestra; soloists.
8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Harry Conn, comedy; soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: Richard Crooks, tenor; symphony orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Tyrone Power and Anita Louise in "Geek Gets Girl."
9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final": news dramatizations.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.
10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Rising Musical Stars": soloist; commentator; mixed chorus; orch.
10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Impressions": soloist; concert orchestra.
10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Headlines and Bylines": comment and news.

Amusements

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A DRAMA OF LOVE'S MOST PRECIOUS MOMENTS!
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A comedy by

Realty Prices Hold Steady Despite Slump in Activity

The Real Estate Week

While real estate market activity, especially in the last three months, has shown the effects of the current business recession, real estate prices are holding up well over the entire country and are advancing in more than one-third of the cities, according to a survey released today by the Massachusetts branch of the National Real Estate Exchange.

Activity was reported to be lower than last year in 61 per cent of the cities, while prices had held the same in a majority of them, and had advanced in 36 per cent. In only 10 per cent of the cities had realty prices dropped below those of the corresponding period of a year ago.

The smaller the city, the less it has been effected by the current reaction, it was found.

Small Home Is Factor

In all parts of the country, without variation, the less-than-$4000 home has been a considerable factor in building throughout the current recession. In 60 per cent of the cities, it was found, the small home accounted for at least one-fourth of all the business. In 39 per cent, one-half of all the homes constructed sold for $4000 or less; and in 14 per cent of the cities, three-quarters of all the new homes built were in the low-cost category.

The very large cities show a distaste for the $4000 home, due to high land values beyond the reach of moderate-incomed families.

A 10 per cent down payment was found to be the usual amount in purchases during the last six months. Down payments were less than 20 per cent of the purchase price in 63 per cent of the cities, while in 55 per cent of them the best the buyer could do was a 10 per cent payment.

Lack of Confidence

Lack of confidence in the future was held the principal obstacle to home building. High costs of building, including both materials and labor, are the second important factor. Next in order come lack of operative home builders having adequate capital, reduced buying power, high financing costs and fear of mounting taxation. The surprising feature of the report was that purchasing power was at a high level, only being held in abeyance until conditions improved.

Builders declared that to wait until conditions improved was to wait for rising prices. In other words, the time to buy is now, they stated, when prices are low and building improvement is held in check only by the strings of political uncertainty.

Course at Harvard

Under direction of Rodney W. Long, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, a course of real estate practice gets under way at Harvard University next Tuesday with a list of distinguished lecturers to discuss the many problems of the realty world.

In commenting on the courses today, Mr. Long pointed out that "real estate is our most important industry, yet strangely enough it is the least understood. Of all the great universities in America, none has as yet added to its curriculum a long-term course in real estate. Thus, the course initiated at Harvard becomes a pioneer in the dissemination of knowledge concerning this vast national industry."

Mr. Long declares that a proper knowledge of real estate is essential to students of economics, government and business. There will be 11 lectures at Harvard and students have enrolled from all parts of the Commonwealth representative of every branch of the real estate industry.

Small House Leads

That the small, low-cost home is definitely on the way toward mass production is indicated in Greater Boston developments, where the less-than-$5000 house continues to hold its popularity.

One clue to the future is seen in Westwood where Perry J. Crouse, builder, continues to put up and sell homes from $3500 to $5000, while building elsewhere is at a standstill. Another hint of future trends is the introduction of a $3500 pre-built house by Royal Barry Wills, who has stirred up considerable interest since the introduction of his new home two weeks ago.

The first step toward giving the average American family a real chance at home ownership was taken when the National Housing Act was passed. The right mortgage system is now available. But a mortgage system does not design and build houses. Neither does it outline what the average American family wants in the way of a home.

Heretofore, even when Mr. and Mrs. Horace Buyer had $3000 in cash to spend, they could not go out and purchase a good looking small home, soundly constructed and fitted with durable equipment that would cut maintenance expense to a minimum. Today, with the right mortgage system in force, the right homes for the average American families are still scarce. But planning is under way. Architects like Mr. Wills are giving attention to the problems of the small home.

Ideal Small Home

Tomorrow's small home will be architecturally beautiful. It will require little upkeep because it will be built of durable materials. It will have a living room, a dining alcove and a complete modern kitchen. It will have two bedrooms and a modern bathroom. It will not have a basement in the ordinary accepted sense of the word. It will have a basement that can be used as an extra bedroom, an extra living room or a hobby room. If built east of the Mississippi River and north of Atlanta, Ga., it will have automatic heating.

The home will have constant hot water supply. It will have laundry facilities, a plot of grass; in many cases a garden and at slightly more cost will provide garage facilities for the family car. Some walls will be papered and some will be painted. Floors will be of semi-hard wood and linoleum. Heating equipment will be thermostatically controlled and the fuel budget will run from $60 to $100 a year, including central heating, hot water and cooking facilities.

Exteriors will fit harmoniously into the architectural traditions of the community and the home will be worth as much after it is paid for as on the day it was purchased. Mr. and Mrs. Home Buyer will pay rent for 20 years. The rent will include paying for the home, fire and other hazard insurance, heat, and taxes. At the end of 20 years they will have a deed instead of a mortgage . . . an estate rather than a liability.

W. Clifford Harvey

Shortwave Programs

For Saturday, Jan. 22

Paris—9:30 a. m.—"The Review of the Month." radio-sketch. TPA2, 19.6 m., 15.24 meg.

London—3 p. m.—"Palace of Varieties": variety acts; orchestra. GSP, 19.6 m.-15.31 meg.

Budapest, Hungary—6:00 p. m.—Military Band. HAT4, 32.8 m., 9.12 meg.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—News and Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31 m., 9.6 meg.

London—7:20 p. m.—"Ice-Hockey in Great Britain." GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

Rome—7:35 p. m.—Chamber Music; Elizabeth Luin: "Pasquini and Christina of Sweden." 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg.

London—8:10 p. m.—Philip Levi, pianist. GSC, 31.32 m.-9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.55 m.-9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m.-6.11 meg.

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Fireside Games. DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

London—9:30 p. m.—"At the Black Dog," Mr. Wilkes at home. GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

Paris—11:45 p. m.—Musical Recordings. TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.72 meg.

For Sunday, Jan. 23

Berlin—11:10 a. m.—Symphonic Concert. DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Sankyoku or Trio of Koto (Japanese harp). JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.; JZI, 31.4 m., 9.53 meg.

Boston—5:30 p. m.—"Poetry of Edwin Arlington Robinson"; "These, The Psalms —Nos. 8 and 19." WIXAL, 25.4 m.-11.79 meg.

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Sunday Evening's Program. DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

London—6:05 p. m.—Music of Cesar Franck. GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

Budapest, Hungary—7:00 p. m.—"Hungarian Folklore." HAT4, 32.8 m., 9.12 meg.

Rome—7:35 p. m.—Songs and Music; Interview with Giulio Gatti-Casazza, 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg.

Boston—8 p. m.—Lincoln Symphony Orchestra, Jacques Hoffman, conductor, from Boston Public Library. WIXAL, 49.8 m.-6.04 meg.

London—8:00 p. m.—Sea Shanties; The BBC Men's Chorus. GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

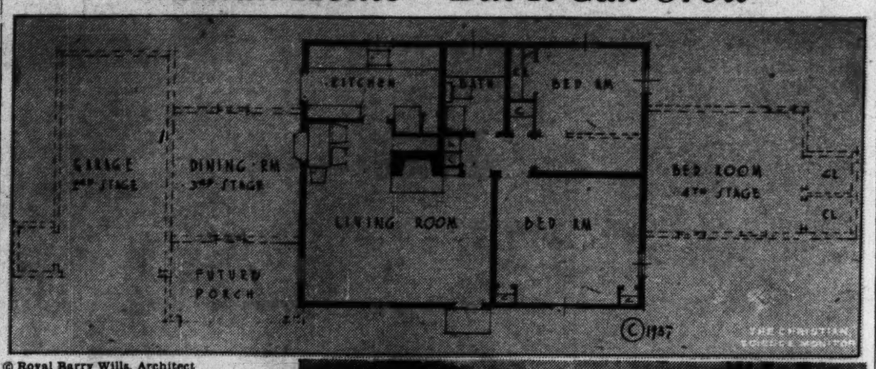
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Special Concert. DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

London—9:50 p. m.—Two Plays from "Victoria Regina." GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

Tokyo—12:45 a. m.—National Program. JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.

Sydney, Australia—1:15 a. m.—Talk on Australia. VK2ME, 31.28 m., 9.59 meg.

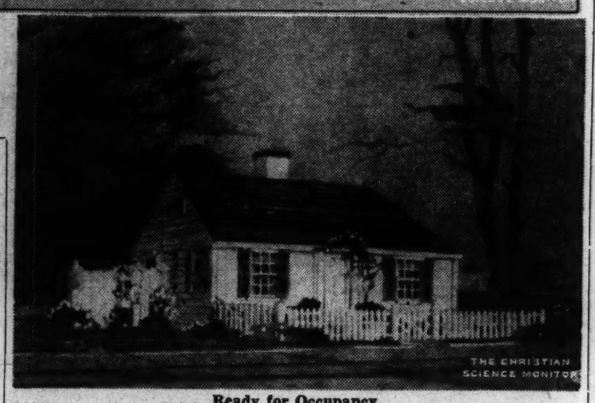
A Small Home—But It Can Grow



© Royal Barry Wills, Architect

Plan of $3500 Home

This Type of House Being Constructed by Royal Barry Wills Provides an Inexpensive Home for a Small Family, and Is at the Same Time Designed so Additions May Be Added Should the Need Arise



Ready for Occupancy

How the Wills-Built House Appears When Complete. Durable Equipment Is a Feature of Its Construction, With an Idea of Curbing Depreciation Expense. Compactness Assures Economical Operation

Relief Raises Rhode Island's Budget to Peak

(Continued from Page 9)

vice-president of the association, indicated this week. The management will decide, Judge Dooley said, whether to retain Walter E. O'Hara as managing director and president. He implied that he and other members of the board favored dismissing Mr. O'Hara.

If Mr. O'Hara were dismissed, Judge Dooley would become acting president of the association. He indicated this week that the position of managing director probably would be dropped if Mr. O'Hara's ties with the board are severed.

Any action taken at this coming meeting by the board would be subject to ratification by the stockholders at the annual meeting in June, Judge Dooley explained.

Governor Quinn repeated this week his declaration that as long as Mr. O'Hara is managing the track, racing there will not be permitted. It was the Governor's fight with Mr. O'Hara last fall that led to the track's closing and to the bankruptcy and sale of Mr. O'Hara's newspaper, the Providence Star-Tribune.

Judge Dooley long has been active in the Republican Party. If Mr. O'Hara is dropped and Judge Dooley becomes president of the association, the possibility exists that the customary spring meeting at the track might be held this year. Legislative approval of the racing dates is necessary.

Snow Removal

A four-inch snowfall earlier this month tied up traffic in Providence more than the 10-inch fall the city received this week. This paradoxical situation hinges on the matter of costs.

The City Council last fall appropriated only $12,000 for snow removal. In previous years the bill sometimes has gone higher than $200,000, and in recent years it has been customary for Charles A. Maguire, Commissioner of Public Works, to exceed his appropriation.

When the first snowfall came early this month, Mr. Maguire pointed to his scant supply of funds and put only a few crews out on the streets to clear away the snow. The protests were loud and vigorous and the blame was shunted to the Council.

This week's storm found Mr. Maguire waiting. He immediately put a large crew to work, calling out all street department employees and hiring additional trucks. Mr. Maguire went virtually without sleep for two days until the job was done. A subsequent lighter snowfall was handled similarly.

The Council voted an additional appropriation of $25,000 on Tuesday for snow removal. Most of this has been used already and more money will be needed, Mr. Maguire says, if the winter brings more snow later on.

Action on Finances

Meanwhile the City Council's finance committee took drastic action to curb radical increases in the ordinary costs of government in this city.

A regulation was approved requiring all department heads to submit for approval all appropriations exceeding $25. Previously only purchases larger than $100 required approval of the committee.

This action followed the announcement that city expenses, exclusive of the more or less fixed costs for schools and water, were 15 per cent higher in the first quarter of the present fiscal year than in the first quarter of the previous year.

Jobless Census

Results of the national unemployment census, broken down by states and communities and revealed this week, show that Rhode Island has more than its national share of jobless. An average of 4.5 per cent of workers are out of work in the nation, the report shows, while in Rhode Island the percentage is 6.4 per cent.

Central Falls is the community hardest hit, with a percentage of 9.6 jobless. Woonsocket's figure was 8, second highest on the list of Rhode Island communities.

Boston News Today

Bernard to Talk On Spanish Issue

Coming to Boston to present information gleaned from a tour of Spain, Representative John T. Bernard of Minnesota will be guest of honor of the Greater Boston Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy at a dinner tomorrow evening, at the Twentieth Century Club.

Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard University Law School will be toastmaster. Another guest will be the Rev. William B. Spofford, Episcopalian leader and executive secretary of the Church League for Industrial Democracy in New York. Mr. Bernard is a Democrat farmer-laborer, elected to Congress in 1936. He is president of Governor Olson Local Union, No. 32, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Works, and a member of the International Association of Fire Fighters.

Under the auspices of the Greater Boston Committee, which is affiliated with the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, he will give a free public lecture on Sunday afternoon in Steinert Hall, at three o'clock, on the subject, "What I Saw in Spain." George E. Roewer will be chairman of the afternoon, and Joseph Salerno will be a speaker.

The local committee, at its office at 581 Boylston Street, receives food, clothing and other supplies for the victims of the Spanish rebellion. A partial list of the sponsors of the committee includes the Rev. Dwight Bradley, Rabbi Beryl D. Cohon, Karl T. Compton, the Rev. Donald G. Lothrop, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Prof. David Vaughan, C. Garavilla Alverdi, Dr. Walter B. Cannon, Mrs. E. Sohier Welch, and Mark De Wolfe Howe Jr.

Jamaica Plain Oil Tank Opposed

Three buses, filled with nearly 200 residents from Jamaica Plan, arrived at a public hearing before State Fire Marshal Stephen C. Garrity at Commonwealth Pier yesterday urging that the marshal refuse to grant a permit for the construction of a 5000-gallon tank for fuel oil at 55 Hall Street, Jamaica Plain, on the ground that it would create an alleged fire hazard to the residents of the district.

School Committeeman Joseph C. White said that the tank proposed by the County Coal Company not only would create a fire hazard but also an explosion danger.

Motor Vehicle Registration Up

Indications of the up-swing of industry last year were found in the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles' report today revealing 47,071 more motor vehicles on the road in 1937 than in 1936. And despite the current business recession, the year 1938 started off with 35,897 more automobiles in operation than in 1937.

Total fees collected by the Registry in 1937 reached $6,937,128 as compared with $6,784,261 in 1936. The actual number of cars registered in 1937 equalled 842,766 against 836,927 for the previous year. On Jan. 1, 1938, the registrations totaled 583,468 compared with 547,571 on New Year's Day in 1937.

Graham Named As Parkman Aide

Joseph P. Graham of 25 Park Lane, Brighton, Suffolk Law and Harvard Business School graduate and the choice of Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman Jr., today was named by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin one of the staff of assistant corporation counsel. He replaces Attorney Edward U. Lee.

The Mayor approved awards of medals of honor and a $25 yearly stipend to five policemen for deeds of bravery and courage. The recipients of the awards were: Sergeant William H. Lang, Station 16; Patrolmen Michael J. Cullinane, 14; George E. Doherty, 14; Vernon E. White, 16; and Edward D. Koen, 16.

It's Thumbs Down On Ducking Stool

There will be no revival of the stocks, the ducking stool, or the whipping post in Massachusetts for at least another year.

The legislative committee on legal affairs today asked the General Court to defer until next session a proposal of Representative Charles W. Olson, of Ashland, to expose drunken drivers to "public scorn" and the chastisement of the lash.

Having heard Representative Olson and Julius Levinson, a taxi driver of Dorchester, urge adoption of the bill last Tuesday, the legislators turned thumbs down on corporal punishment for the current session.

They indicated that some other means might be found to deal with drinkers who kill or maim others by driving when intoxicated.

While this proposal was deferred, the House Ways and Means Committee approved a bill to continue a special legislative commission investigating the State Department of Mental Diseases until December.

The commission has recommended changes in the administrative set-up of the department, but has not yet prepared a 10-year building program requested by the Legislature. The House Committee favored an additional $10,000 to keep the commission going in 1938.

At the same time, the legislative committee on public service reported favorably a bill authorizing State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley to raise the salary of his second deputy, George Cummings, now receiving $3500 a year; and the legislative committee on constitutional law recommended withdrawal of a measure to memorialize Congress to enact legislation to prevent transfer of industries from one state to another because of tax abatements.

Drydock Docked In Drydock's Dock

Even a floating drydock—haven of leaking or damaged vessels—needs a dry place to get into now and then.

After opening its gates to many a vessel in need of repairs, the floating drydock of the Atlantic Works unit of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation will itself get a taste of the aid it has so long extended to other boats.

Tugs will tow the floating drydock to the 10,000-ton floating drydock of the Simpson unit of the same company next Monday, and while the smaller dock is "high and dry" repairs will be made taking several days.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Lafayette	Jan. 25	Plymouth	Jan. 30	Jan. 21 8:00 pm	Jan. 22 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Feb. 1	Jan. 27 4:00 pm	Jan. 27 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Feb. 9	Jan. 39 4:00 pm	Jan. 39 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle	Jan 29 Jan. 24 4:00 pm	Jan. 24 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 8:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Modern Industry Was Given Start By Eli Whitney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 21—The modern system of interchangeable manufacture, keystone of the world's industrial development, stems directly from Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, Prof. Joseph W. Roe of Yale University asserted in a lecture here last night.

Delivering the first of a series of addresses on "Inventors and Engineers of Old New Haven," in connection with the city's tercentenary program, Dr. Roe said that Whitney turned to the new method of manufacture in 1798 when he realized that he would never make much profit from his cotton gin.

In that year Whitney undertook to supply for the United States Government 10,000 muskets constructed "upon a plan unknown to Europe, the object of which was to substitute the operations of machinery for the skill of the artist" and "to make the same parts of different guns as much like each other as the successive impressions of a copper plate engraving."

At first Whitney's plan was derided as impracticable and costly, Dr. Roe said, but the inventor raised a loan and quickly proved the new technique feasible by building the requisite tools so that the gun parts could be constructed from molds in large lots. By 1801 he was so successful that Jefferson wrote Madison of his feat, reporting that Whitney had "invented molds and machines for making all the pieces of his (musket) locks so exactly equal that, take 100 locks to pieces and mingle their pieces, and the 100 locks may be put together by taking the pieces which come to hand."

For the invention of his cotton gin, which changed the political, social and industrial life of the entire nation, Whitney received only about $90,000, Dr. Roe asserted, but in order to establish his patent rights he was forced to engage in over 60 lawsuits which cost him practically the whole amount.

In praising Whitney's inventive genius, the lecturer pointed out that the New Haven's cotton gin, which he devised on a visit to Georgia soon after taking his degree at Yale in 1792, "is almost the only major invention which is clearly the work of one man, evolved by him in a few weeks and containing from the start all the essential elements of the invention in their final relationship."

Whitney thoroughly realized, the lecturer said, that the amazing success of his invention made it worthless to him, for in a letter to Robert Fulton, when the latter was engaged in similar difficulties, he said:

"I should have had no difficulty in causing my right to be respected if it (the invention) had been less valuable. . . . At one time, few men in Georgia dared to come into Court and testify to the most simple facts within their knowledge relative to the use of the machine." In one instance I had great difficulty in proving that the machine had been used in Georgia, although at the same moment there were three separate sets of this machinery in motion, within 50 yards of the building in which the Court sat, and all so near that the rattling of the wheels was distinctly heard on the steps of the courthouse."

Casey Supports Big Program For Boston Navy Yard

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts reports a proposed $500,000 appropriation to build a new structural shop at the Boston Navy Yard which ultimately would result in a greater volume of work for employees at the yard.

Mr. Casey said the item was included in the annual naval supply bill, now before the House "only after considerable discussion and a statement by the Navy Department that a more modernly planned and equipped plant would reflect economies in ship-building costs in the future."

Massachusetts Democrats in the House, he said, had urged inclusion of the appropriation, using naval officers' arguments that the new shop would "enhance the opportunities of the Boston yard in obtaining additional work."

Deep Snow Is Hard on Birds And Feeding Them Is Urged

As a result of low temperatures and deep snows throughout Massachusetts and the rest of New England which places the food supply for birds at a minimum, the Massachusetts Audubon Society of Boston asks that immediate aid be given the birds. This can best be done by scattering food on the ground, such as grains, table scraps, suet and bread crusts, for most of the food upon which the winter birds depend, seeds of wild flowers and weeds and berries of low-growing shrubs, are now covered with snow.

Birds are in greatest need of food during the cold snaps and ice storms, says the society. They can weather the storms provided they are able to eat enough to maintain their bodily temperature. Even a stray Baltimore oriole has been known to survive sub-zero weather when it was fed daily.

Wild birds need man's protection in winter. It is often taken for granted that birds survive regardless of the weather, but this does not always hold true. Woodpeckers, creepers and other birds that live on insects prefer animal food such as suet or beef fat. The cost for a week's supply is practically negligible. And it should be tied to the feeding station or to the trees so that squirrels cannot carry away the food.

Once winter feeding has been started, it should not be stopped. This point should be stressed. The birds have come to rely on the food provided for them, and if they are neglected during a stormy period, they are often unable to adapt themselves to the loss of their food supply.

Vegetable food and seeds is the preferred food for birds with tough bills, such as the finches and sparrows. Some birds, especially chickadees, will eat both suet and seeds. Sunflower seed is the favorite with the evening grosbeaks, the golden, short-tailed birds. Hemp is eaten by nearly all seed-eating birds.

The taming of wild birds takes much patience, but the thrill of a wild bird clasping one's fingers with its small feet is not soon forgotten. Chickadees can be very easily tamed. The nuthatch and titmouse are a little more shy, but become more confident when they see the chickadees accepting food from their host. Birds such as the chickadees, nuthatch, pine grosbeak, evening grosbeak, English sparrow, chipping sparrow, robin, and the bluebird actually have been fed from the hand.

Skiing, snowshoe, and skating parties can help the birds by carrying bags of grain and trampling down the snow in protected places, making a hard surface from which the birds may pick up the grain.

The Massachusetts Audubon Society in Boston will gladly answer any questions regarding the winter feeding of birds.

Malden Driver Fined On Drinking Charge

Judge Paul J. McDonald of the Chelsea District Court today found Ivan Richards of Malden, Mass., guilty on two counts. One was for operating a vehicle under the influence of liquor for which he was fined $50 to be paid within a month. On the other charge, Mr. Richards was fined $20 for endangering lives. He was placed on probation for six months.

Charges were based on the report Mr. Richards, on Jan. 8, knocked down Jacob Goldman and Harry Soloman on Washington Avenue, Chelsea.

Kelly Slips Back Into Second Place

The curtain fell last night on the last scene, second act, of Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly's many-act drama entitled "Kelly Fights the Power Companies," when the Lieutenant Governor received from J. Burke Sullivan, chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, a refusal to go to Washington on a rate reducing mission.

Mr. Kelly yesterday directed or suggested (respectively according to whether Mr. Kelly was still Acting Governor or just plain Lieutenant Governor) to go to Washington and confer with President Roosevelt on ways to force electric light rate reductions.

To Lieutenant Governor Kelly, who, after he wrote his letter, found out that Gov. Charles F. Hurley had returned from Washington and that he was thus demoted from Acting Governor Kelly, Mr. Sullivan wrote:

"May I remind you that I am not a constitutional officer and you are, and I therefore in turn suggest that you go to Washington, confer with the President and favor this department with a report of the results of such conference."

To this the Lieutenant Governor replied, that "the present high cost of electricity" seemed to prove the department was not doing its duty.

HAVE you talked with your Mother or Father lately? If not, do it tonight. Out of town calls of 26 miles or more cost less evenings after 7 and all day Sunday. There are savings as high as 50%. If your folks live out of town you can telephone 64 miles for the small sum of 25¢*—80 miles for 30¢*—96 miles for 35¢*—140 miles for 45¢*—Remember—evenings after 7 and all day Sunday—then all calls, 26 miles or more away, are lower.

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Week-End Skiers 'Boxing the Compass' Find A-1 Conditions in Every Direction

Skiers heading out of Boston tonight in the army which departs for the hills every week end can "box the compass" and point their cars in any direction—except into the Atlantic—and be certain they will find both snow and entertainment in generous measure. Field reports from observers on the northern trails indicate almost perfect terrain. Fortunate are the communities which chose this week end for carnivals and celebrations.

Hereabouts, and assured of drawing an enthusiastic gallery, Melrose unquestionably will pass its gate of 20,000 of last Sunday, when Mount Hood drew that number without a set program. This week, beginning with the Carnival Ball in Memorial Hall tonight, the Mount Hood Golf and Recreational Association will present two days of crowded program of winter sports in a Greater Boston ski tournament.

Snow trains will carry their quota of amateurs and experts to prominent snow centers across the state line and the supplementary automobile caravan will add its numbers to the galleries at the Conway, N. H., and the Raymond, N. H., winter carnivals and the sled dog races of the New England Sled Dog Club at the Exeter, N. H., carnival.

The sled dog races tomorrow include a 16-mile race in Class B, at 10:15 a. m., and sprint races from 10:45 to 11:45 a. m., and a Class A 16-mile race, scheduled for 2:15 p. m., and sprint races in Class B from 2:45 to 3:45.

The Sunday program provides a 16-mile race in Class A and B, with 28 teams competing at 2:15 p. m. There will be ski-joring behind the dogs during the afternoon. The program is under the direction of the New England Sled Dog Club and is sponsored by the Exeter Lions Club.

Further north there will be record turnouts at the 25 major winter sports areas in Maine, with peak loads at the dedication of the new 300-acre development, Dunham's Mountain Farm Site in Waterville, by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, Sunday afternoon, and at the opening of the new $15,000 development at Pleasant Mountain in Bridgton.

Ice Boat Races

Ice boating races at Pemaquid Pond, near Damariscotta, will attract hundreds of spectators on Sunday. A score or more of boats will compete in this speed event under nearly perfect conditions.

The Appalachian Mountain Club will be represented in the field at the third-class tests to be held at Cardigan Ski Reservation, Sunday, for members of the U. S. Eastern Amateur Ski Association. The ski committee will also shepherd a class of beginners at the Kearsage

The Mt. Greylock Ski Club will conduct time trials for Class A, B and C runners of the EASA on Thunderbolt Sunday afternoon.

School Ski Contests

The scholastic ski competition tomorrow afternoon at Melrose will include among the entrants Barbara Smith, a member of the Melrose High School Outing Club and a pupil of Anton Lekang, who possesses the ability to give any schoolboy jumper in this section a battle for top honors. In exhibition jumps on Sunday, she negotiated the Mount Hood hill with all the ease and grace of an expert.

Entries for this competition already number 250 from the following schools: Newton, Watertown, Reading, Gloucester, Winchester, Lynn, Melrose, Needham, Medford, Rindge Tech, Boston English, Winchester and Arlington.

Entrants for the ski jumping competition on Sunday afternoon are headed by Merrill Barber, of Brattleboro, Vt., who is hailed as America's foremost boy jumper and is just returning from the F. I. S. competition at Gary, Ind. Barber is reputed to be this country's greatest prospect for the Olympics, some of his outstanding accomplishments being a jump of 198 feet at the Brattleboro Hill and one of 48.5 meters at Dartmouth, beating the college record of 41 meters and only one-half meter short of the record leap of Sigmund Ruud, international and Olympic star. Other leading contenders are "Cy" Moss, from Brattleboro, one of the best Class "A" jumpers this year and winner of the Class "B" title last year; Birger Johansen, former N. E. Class "B" champion, and Willie Moen, a Norwegian, who has returned from his native land where he turned in some exceptionally fine exhibitions last winter.

Figure Skaters Promised

Rounding out the program, the Mount Hood affair is drawing the best of the figure skaters from the Newton, Boston and Cambridge skating clubs, who will appear on Saturday afternoon and evening and Sunday afternoon and in a grammar school meet on Saturday morning.

Downhill and slalom races for women on Oak Hill at Conway tomorrow afternoon are surprise events announced by the Conway Ski Club as a feature of the Conway Carnival. Open to every girl with a pair of skis, the races supplement the already strong program of skiing, which includes cross-country, slalom, downhill and jumping.

The women's races will fill the interlude between the start and finish of the cross-country race, which will be over an eight-mile course among the rolling hills south of Conway. Spectators will be able to see the women's races and also part of the cross-country.

Junior Slalom Plans

The weekly junior slalom of the Eastern Slope Ski Club will be run on Oak Hill tomorrow morning, as a special feature. Between 40 and 50 boys are expected to compete for the prize of a set of ski equipment.

The trails and slopes on Oak Hill, designed for fast skiing, will be used for the downhill race early Sunday morning, after which flags will be placed on the wide slope adjacent to the ski tow, for the slalom.

Jumping in the afternoon will draw crowds to the 30-meter hill south of the village where Birger and Sigmund Ruud thrilled several hundred spectators a week ago. Situated in a natural basin where skiing facilities have recently been improved by the WPA, there is ample room for a large crowd to have an excellent view of the landing hill.

"Town of Tows"

Plymouth, N. H., continues to be a center of activity because of its outstanding attractions in hotels and hills for ski enthusiasts. Rapidly becoming known as the "town of tows" through its three motor-driven tows serving 14 trails, it is drawing week-through as well as week-end guests.

In a large measure this is due to the development of the Frontenac ski slopes, in the center of the town just back of Bill Horrocks' Pemigewasset. The accessibility of facilities has resulted in all the hotels reporting reservations far in advance of former years.

Another reason for the influx of skiers is the auspicious start of the Swiss Ski School. "Wendy" Hilty and his assistants had given more than 1000 lessons up to the middle of the month. Their clientele now includes 66 Colby Junior College girls in New London. The girls at the Plymouth Normal School are also receiving instruction. Wendy is starting a high school ski team, instructing the boys in speed, turns, and the like, to enable Plymouth to compete with other high school teams. Children's classes have been started on the slopes in front of the Pemigewasset.

Large numbers of students are enrolling for daily instruction. A standard run has been established to test each skier's ability, with rating awards made to each skier. Various races and events are scheduled throughout the week to provide activities at all times and not concentrate activities at week ends.

Lights for Night Skiing

Flood lights have been installed for night skiing on Stage Coach hill on Frontenac, 5000-watt bulbs being used. A small charge for night skiing there has been established to cover the added expense. Hilty plans to have evening ski classes there.

At the Belknap Mountains Recreational Center at Gilford-Laconia, N. H, a "flare slalom" has been planned for 8 o'clock tomorrow night. Entrants will swoop down the jump hill around turns posted by blazing torches marking the course and will finish in a schuss through a flaming arch at the bottom of the hill. The location has adequate space for parking hundreds of cars.

On Sunday afternoon a treasure hunt on skis has been planned by Edward L. Lydiard, director of the area, and Fred Nachbaur, supervisor of the Winnepesaukee Ski School.

Fad for Ski Boots Rough on Schools

The student council of the Hanover Junior-Senior High School has decided that ski boots are rough on floors and furniture. A fact-finding survey was conducted by the council at the request of the headmaster. It was found that among 320 pupils, 146 (83 boys and 63 girls), or 45 per cent of the entire school, found it necessary to wear ski boots to school.

NEXT SUNDAY JANUARY 23— $3.00 Round Trip

Lv. North Station	8:00 A. M.
" Reading	8:18 A. M.
" Lawrence	8:34 A. M.
" Haverhill	8:44 A. M.
" Exeter, N. H.	9:04 A. M.
Rt. Lv. Fabyan	5:15 P. M.

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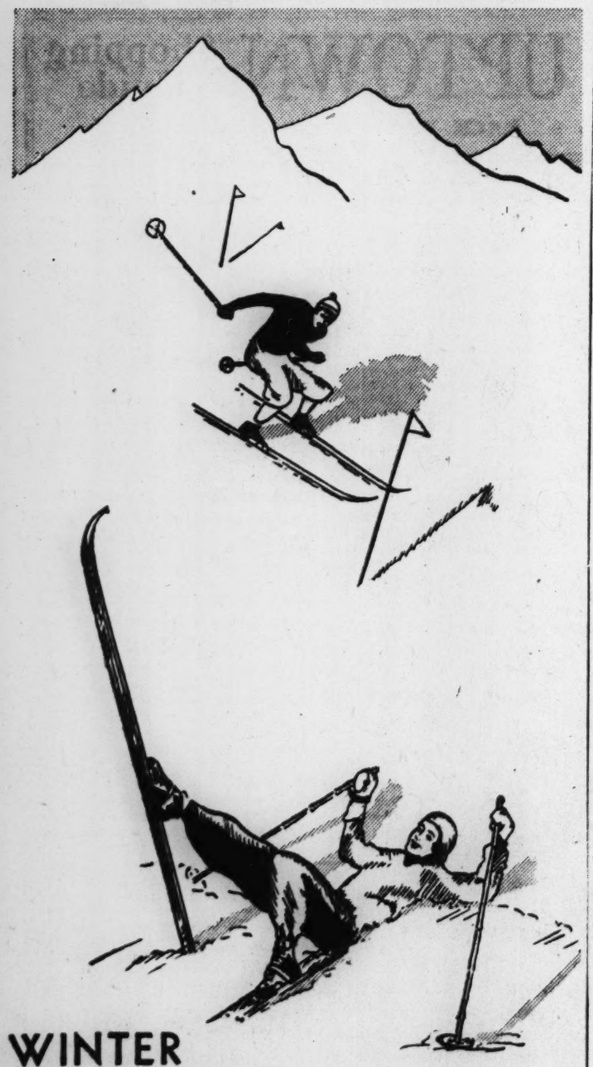

WINTER SPORTS INVITE YOU

Transportation to, and accommodation at, many popular winter sports centers are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, especially on the Hotel, Resort, and Travel pages of Tuesday and Friday.

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Lv. Newtonville	8:50 a. m.
Lv. Wellesley	9:02 a. m.
Ar. Becket	12:10 p. m.
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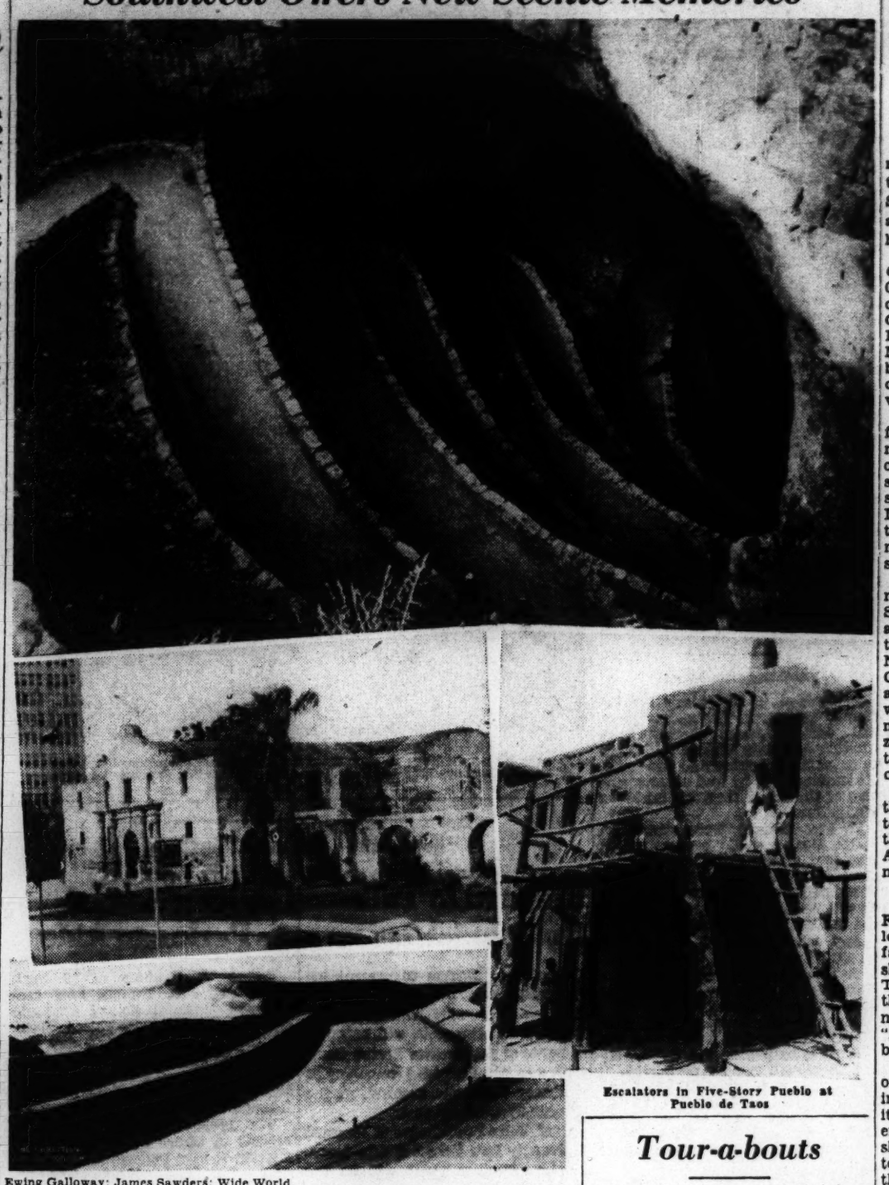

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Upper—The Zig-Zag Trail to the Carlsbad Caverns
Center—The Alamo, San Antonio, Texas
Lower—Artificial River in Desert Near Yuma, Arizona

Along the Snow Trail

Snow Trains Scheduled For Berkshires and N. H.

Sunday's trip of the Boston & Albany Railroad's Winter Sportsman, ski special to the Berkshires, marks the first trip to the new Hylawn ski development at Becket, where Birger Torrisson, member of the 1936 American Olympic team, has laid out an interesting array of slopes and trails.

These include Hays' Hazard, a natural 500-yard slalom, which runs through a connecting open slope into a downhill run known as "The 50-50 Break," and "The Power Dive," a Norwegian downhill racing trail, involving several steep pitches and an open slope run out.

The New Haven's Sunday "Snow Train" is headed for Conway, North Conway, Intervale and Bartlett, N. H., and the "Scenic Snow Cruise" will go to Crawford Notch and Fabyan, N. H.

The regular week-end "Snow Trains" from Boston will go to 15 destinations in New Hampshire and Vermont, and a special week-end service has been arranged for Saturday and Sunday for those who want to take in the sled-dog races and intercollegiate events at Exeter, N. H.

Cross Country Race Planned at Jackson, N. H.

The high pastures and rolling hills of Jackson, N. H., have been selected for the cross-country race sponsored by the Eastern Slope Ski Club on Jan. 30. John Holmer, Norwegian professional jumper and cross-country skier living in Jackson, will lay out the 15 kilometer course in the shape of a clover-leaf around the great bowl of hills that enclose Jackson village. Holmer will be assisted by Clarence Olsen, veteran jumper and all-round skier from Berlin, N. H., now staying in Jackson.

The Eastern Slope Ski Club hopes to establish a standard langlauf course in Jackson to encourage a branch of the sport that is often neglected for more spectacular downhill skiing. The course will come close to the road at several points, giving spectators a chance to view the race. Much of it will be laid over pastures connected by wood roads.

Several slopes are being considered for the slalom in the afternoon, but snow conditions on the week-end of the race will determine the exact location. Franz Kessler and Benno Rybizka, Austrian teachers in Carroll Reed's Eastern Slope Ski School, will probably set the course. A large intercollegiate entry is expected as the race will be run soon after many colleges have completed mid-year examinations.

Scheduled for Week-End Sports Meets and Carnivals

Major sports meets and carnivals for the week-end include:

Jan. 22-23—Greater Boston ski tournament, jumping and cross country races conducted by the Mt. Hood Golf and Recreational Association, Melrose, Mass.

Jan. 22 and 23—Conway, N. H., Winter Carnival, Conway Ski Club, sanctioned events in cross-country, downhill, slalom and jumping.

Jan. 23—N. H. Slalom Championship, Hanover, Dartmouth Outing Club.

Jan. 22 and 23—Exeter, N. H., Winter Carnival, sled dog racing both days by New England Sled Dog Club.

Jan. 22—Raymond, N. H., Winter Carnival, Raymond Outing Club, winter sports meet for high schools, snow sculpturing contest, queen coronation, carnival ball.

Jan. 22 and 23—Lake Placid, N. Y., First Eastern Amateur Figure Skating Championship, sanctioned by the U. S. Figure Skating Association, under the auspices of the Skating Club of Lake Placid and the Sno Birds of Lake Placid Club.

Jan. 23 — Ski jumping and cross country events, Salisbury Outing Club, Salisbury, Conn.

Jan. 23—Invitation ski meet, University of Vermont Outing Club.

Jan. 23—New Hampshire slalom championship, Dartmouth Outing Club, Oak Hill, Hanover, N. H.

Bavarian Ski Captain Inspects Dartmouth Terrain

Karl Ringer, manager and member of the Bavarian ski squad which will visit Hanover, N. H., during the annual carnival (Feb. 11-12) spent last week-end at Dartmouth making final arrangements for his team and inspecting the terrain on which they will compete with Norwegians, Canadians and American college ski teams.

The Bavarians will arrive in New York Saturday of next week. The squad is made up largely of last year's University of Munich world intercollegiate championship team. Ringer, while an exchange student at Dickinson, won the 1934 downhill at the D. O. C. Carnival.

Night Patrol on Roads Through White Mountains

New Hampshire's road service for night travelers, offered in sub-zero weather along the roads through the White Mountain notches, by the night patrol of the State Highway department, has already recorded several nights of action.

The patrol operates between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. The roads are covered once each hour by five cars, one from each of five highway maintenance camps. The cars are identified by a blue light on the right-hand side, and each camp is identified by a blue light. Two men ride in the patrols.

Frozen gas lines, flat tires, low batteries and cars out of gas are not uncommon finds of the "trouble shooters." In the past few winters the service has more than shown its value. Travelers stop at the road camps to get warm.

Ski Tow in Demand Bigger Engine Installed

Patronage of Woodsville's new ski tow has been so much beyond expectations that an engine twice the size of the original has been installed to take care of the load.

Figure Skaters Enter For Lake Placid Contests

Entries in the U. S. Eastern Amateur Skating competition at Lake Placid, N. Y., tomorrow and Sunday indicate one of the largest and most representative fields of figure skaters outside of the nationals.

Boston entries include James L. Madden and Grace E. Madden, 1937 North American pair champions; possibly Miss Gretchen Merrill and Miss Polly Blodgett of the Skating Club of Boston, the latter runner-up for the 1937 women's senior single championship of the United States; and Miss Joan Tozzer and Bernard Fox, runners-up in both the 1937 North American championship and the 1937 United States championship for senior pairs.

Tows and Illumination In Eastern Slope Region

Ski tows and lighted slopes in Conway, North Conway, Intervale and Jackson are important supplements to the ski slopes developed in the Eastern Slope Region.

Whitney's tow in Jackson, with its battery of floodlights, has been consistently popular this winter. The overhead cable tramway and floodlights erected by Ski Tows, Inc., on the Intervale Slope make that area one of the most extensive developments in the region.

Carroll Reed's 1000-foot ski tow in North Conway is expected to carry skiers to the top of the Cranmore Mountain slope this week end, and arrangements have been made to light the North Conway slope.

The tow serving the lighted slope on Jackson's hill in Conway has operated since December, and the renovated tow on Oak Hill in Conway is expected to run this week end.

Tour-a-bouts

No need now to feel cramped when preparing for a "night's sleep" on the streamliner City of San Francisco. For on this luxurious train there has been introduced berths which fold upward to allow the occupant space in which to dress and undress. To the passenger who has struggled, half in the aisle behind the curtains of his or her berth, no single advantage in Pullman travel can receive a warmer reception. This innovation enables the passenger to stand erect in half of the space ordinarily open in day-time when the berths are out of sight.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, the popular tropical island which lies between the Caribbean and the Atlantic, has enough soap and water at its command to make it the cleanest island in the world. With both oceans constantly washing its shores, San Juan consumes more than 21,000,000 pounds of soap annually. Of this, 18,000,000 pounds is laundry soap.

West Indian foods are among the most piquant in the world and should not be neglected by cruise passengers when ashore in ports of call. Just ask Andrzej Kanabus, Chief Chef of the Gdynia America motor cruise ship Pilsudski which sails Feb. 5 and 24 on the fourth and fifth of a series of fiesta cruises to southern waters if you need to be convinced. The main characteristics of these foods, he points out, are fish and tropical vegetables, although the supply of meats and poultry is adequate. Tropical lobsters, known as longoostas, are prized for their large meaty tails since their claws seldom grow larger than a man's finger. Equally popular are crabs, both land and sea.

A modern garage with room for 200 cars combined with living quarters for chaffeurs is being built at Zakopane, by the Polish League for the promotion of tourist traffic, according to Orbis, the Polish Travel Agency. The new garage will be on the Zakopane Cracow road, one of the finest in Europe.

Tourist Class passengers on the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new liner Stratheden will be accommodated in a manner undreamt of a few years ago as attractively furnished cabins and spacious public rooms are at their disposal. They also will have ample space for games and their own swimming pool. The Stratheden, which sailed on her maiden voyage Dec. 24 to Bombay and Australia, will be used this summer in an extensive cruising program.

Now here's one for the books—Clothing heated by electricity! That's the latest from London according to John L. Dowrick, manager of the American Express Travel Service. He says that electrically-heated suits, gloves, muffs and blankets will be displayed at the British Industries Fair to be held at Birmingham, Feb. 21 to March 4. The suits have been devised especially for aviators. They heat up when a button is pressed, and are expected to be useful in high altitudes.

Gulf of Mexico's Gentle Touch Gives Warmth to Texas Winter

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

A rolling stone may gather no moss, but the traveler who decides to roll down through the great Southwest is bound to gather a vast and varied collection of scenic and historic memories.

Texas with its rich lower Rio Grande Valley; its more than 7,000,000 fruit trees; Texas with its charming and captivating cities of Galveston, San Antonio, Dallas, Houston, or Brownsville; New Mexico with its world-famous Carlsbad Caverns and Pueblo Indian cliff dwellings; and yes, Arizona, too, with sun-favored Yuma, Tuscon. . . .

But perhaps I am traveling too fast. Let us take this region in a more leisurely manner. As a matter of fact, travelers contemplating a sojourn through the Southwest should plan to spend several months. If one cannot devote that much time, however, there are more modest ways of accomplishing a satisfactory tour.

Points along route which should not be missed include the cities of San Antonio, Houston, Galveston, and Brownsville, if you're planning to do your traveling in Texas. If in New Mexico do not fail to visit the Carlsbad Caverns and take a stroll around the Pueblo cliff dwellings where Indians lived a thousand or more years ago; and when in Arizona don't overlook Phoenix and do try and sample some of that Yuma or Tucson sunshine.

While it is generally agreed that these various areas are year-round tourist resorts, I am inclined toward the months of January through April as the most favorable time to make this swing.

As I recall it now, it was late in February several years ago when I left New England's wintry winds and falling temperatures for the sunny skies and flowering fields of Texas. There's no mistaking when you enter the Lone Star State, for when you make a purchase the clerk says, "Ah shooly do thank-yuh. Hurry back, naow."

Houston is indeed a busy, prosperous city. Despite the fact it is an inland city, 50 miles from the Gulf, it is America's fourth seaport in exports, all because of an amazing ship canal that connects the Gulf to Houston's back door. Ships flying the flags of 70 nations steam up this canal and take away products of the empire, which is Texas.

Houston is probably the fastest growing city in the Lone Star State. When the 1920 census was taken, this city was just barely able to squeeze out the figure of 138,272. But today the population numbers well over the 300,000 mark.

Outstanding things to be sure and see while in Houston include its Rice Institute, one of the South's outstanding educational institutions; the San Jacinto battlefield near by, and the fine palatial homes of the city.

The city of Galveston, one of the world's largest cotton centers, is only 50 miles from Houston and well worth seeing. It is also one of America's finest winter resorts, for the Gulf of Mexico serves as one vast radiator for this region supplying summer weather for winter months. Galveston has many miles of attractive motor drives which ultimately wind up near its 30 miles of hard white beach where some of the country's best surf bathing is available the year around.

San Antonio is the richest in historic associations of all Texas with its more than 300 years of varied events. A week spent browsing about the nooks and crannies of this old city would just scratch the surface. But, nevertheless, you would see the famous Alamo where a band of courageous heroes chose to perish rather than submit to what they thought to be the yoke of tyrant power.

You can't miss Brackenridge Park. Here once was an ugly quarry, but bright-visioned men saw in it a beautiful sunken garden and an outdoor theater. And further they envisaged a zoological park where the bears and monkeys could romp. And what's more, these men made all this come true. This park—one of 86 in the city—abounds in picnic spots and recreational facilities.

By the way, make it a point to have a real southern fried chicken dinner. They can't be equalled!

Once the tourist penetrates the lower Rio Grande Valley, it is difficult to lure him away. For here are numerous attractions such as the great stretch of orange and grapefruit orchards; the Pirtle Cactus Garden; the Petrified Forest; Penitas, the oldest town in Texas, and the Mission, said to be the first mission built in Texas.

Thousands upon thousands of fruit trees with their clusters of golden fruit stretch across the valley. When in bloom, their perfume is so fragrant that travelers actually say they can smell them when they journey on air-conditioned trains.

While Brownsville may be the tourist's destination, some 23 towns may be passed en route. Each one has its place in the traveler's itinerary. Three of these towns, Alamo, Pharr, and San Juan, are so close together they use the same high school building. Mercedes is widely known as the "Queen City of the Valley"; San Benito is "The Resaca City." It is built on both sides of the valley's most picturesque resacas—an old mouth of the Rio Grande. The Cactus Gardens may be reached from either Edinburg or McAllen.

For the visitor in New Mexico, the Carlsbad Caverns head the list of scenic spots to be seen. Located 30 miles from the town of Carlsbad in southeastern New Mexico, this underground wonder consists of a series of lofty, spacious chambers and connecting corridors, with alcoves extending off to the sides, that are of remarkable beauty. The most impressive portion of the Caverns is the Big Room, an enormous chamber a mile and a half from the entrance. It is nearly 4000 feet long, with a maximum width of 625 feet. The most outstanding formation in this room is the Giant Dome, 62 feet high, 16 feet in diameter, with a striking resemblance to the Leaning Tower of Pisa.

New England Snow Reports

Eastern Slope Region

Pinkham Notch—Twenty-four inches of snow with fluffy surface over powder. Trails fast and skiing good. Temperature 2 below and weather clear.

Jackson—Twenty inches of snow with packed powder surface on most slopes. Skiing good. Temperature 5 above, weather partly cloudy.

Bartlett—Twenty inches of snow. Powder covering crust base. Temperature 2 above, weather partly cloudy.

Intervale—Nineteen inches of snow. Trails poor, slopes good. Temperature 2 above, partly cloudy.

Kearsarge—Fifteen inches of packed snow on open slopes. Skiing good. Temperature 3 below.

North Conway—Seventeen inches of snow with weather slightly below zero. Open slopes fast.

Conway—Eighteen inches of snow with fast powder surface on slopes. Weather partly cloudy, mercury 4 below zero.

Northern Ski Slopes

Crawford Notch—Sixteen to 18 inches of snow with powder surface except where windswept. Skiing good on Mt. Willard carriage road and parts of golf-course slopes. Temperature zero.

Waterville Valley—Skiing, snowshoeing and skating excellent. Temperature 4 below. Three inches powder surface over 15-inch base. Ideal weather conditions.

Lancaster—Two inches of powder on 14-inch old base. Skiing, skating and snowshoeing good.

Twin Mountain—Two inches of powdery surface over 12-inch base. Good skiing and skating.

Whitefield—Two inches of powder over 12-inch base. Good skiing and skating.

Franconia Region

Franconia—Ten inches, with a breakable crust and one inch of powder in the village. Temperature zero and weather clear. Sixteen inches with breakable crust and two inches of powder in Notch.

Lisbon—Thirteen inches of snow offer good skiing, fair snowshoeing and excellent skating.

Littleton—Thirteen inches of snow. Good skiing.

Dartmouth Open Slopes

Hanover—Thirteen inches of snow, including three inches of powder, plus two degrees and weather clear. All unpacked slopes and tow hills excellent.

Lebanon—Twelve inches of snow with powder surface. Skiing excellent. Six above.

Warren (Spy Glass Hill)—Twenty-four inches of snow, including six of powder. Temperature 4 below.

Bradford, Vt.—Fifteen inches of snow, including three of powder. Skiing good.

Woodstock, Vt.—Twenty-four inches of snow with a powder coating. Extreme cold has dried and pulverized old crust. All unpacked slopes and tow hills are perfect.

Newfound Region

Alexandria—Mt. Cardigan slopes and trails have 20-inch base, plus four inches of powder surface. Skiing good everywhere.

Bridgewater Hills—Twenty-four inches of snow, including four of power surface. Skiing good.

Bristol—Proctor School Hill and Mr. Celo trail covered with 17 inches of old snow and three of new powder.

Hebron—Twenty-inch total with three of powder on Tenny Hill.

New Hampton—Mail Box Hill tow and New Hampton School trails and slopes covered by 20 inches of snow, including three of powder. Temperatures throughout the region about freezing.

Monadnock Region

Jaffrey—Ten inches of powder on 11-inch base. Skating, snow-shoeing and skiing excellent. Temperature six above.

Peterboro—Five inches of powder on nine-inch base. Skiing excellent. Temple Mountain tow running. Temperature eight above.

Keene—Six inches of powder on 12-inch base. Skiing and skating excellent.

Walpole—Six inches of powder on eight-inch base. Conditions ideal. Temperature eight above, weather clear.

Lakes Region

Gilford—Fourteen-inch base with two of powder at Belknap Range. Twenty-four inches with three-inch powder coating at summit. All trails open and in good condition. Temperature 20 above.

Laconia—Sixteen inches of snow, including two of powder. Skiing excellent.

Pittsfield—Foot of snow with five-inch powder surface offering good skiing. Ski tow running over week-end. Temperature zero.

Wolfeboro—Ten inches of snow, including two of powder. Skiing good everywhere.

Upper Pemigewasset

Plymouth—Fourteen inches of old base with three inches of fluffy powder. Skiing good on slopes and trails.

Lincoln—Three inches of powder snow over 13-inch base.

South Central

Amherst—Four inches of snow with two-inch powder coating. Tow running and skiing good. Temperature 28 above.

Brookline—Temperature 28 above. Three inches of old hard-packed snow with five inches of light snow on top. Skiing good.

Deerfield—Four inches of hard-packed snow covered by two inches of light snow. Skiing good and tow running.

Manchester, Goffstown—Eight inches of hard-packed snow and four of powder on Uncanoonuc trails. Skiing good on trails and open slopes. Temperature 28 above.

Other Regions

Stowe, Vt.—Three inches powder on 20 inches old snow with breakable crust increasing to six to eight inches powder on 45-inch base near summit. Good skiing on most trails and slopes. Ten below and clear.

Newport, Vt.—Skiing good in Memphremagog region. Two inches of powder snow over breakable crust.

Rutland, Vt.—Excellent skiing at Pico Peak. Open slopes three inches powder on 15-inch base. Trail four inches powder on 24-inch base. Temperature zero.

Barre, Vt.—Barre Ski Club Hill 18 inches hard-packed granular snow. Skiing fast. Temperature 10 above.

Brandon, Vt.—Six above; clear. Powder snow surface over unbreakable crust, depths variable. Skiing good.

Brattleboro, Vt.—Seventeen inches snow here; 27 in Wilmington. Deep new powder everywhere. Four below zero.

Northfield, Mass.—Six inches powder over four-inch base. Four above.

Greenfield, Mass. — Skiing excellent throughout Franklin County. Five inches of powder on six-inch base.

Charlemont, Mass.—Thirteen inches snow; six powder on seven-inch base. Temperature 10 above.

Warwick, Mass.—Ten inches, three powder on seven base. Eight above zero.

Pittsfield, Mass.—Four to eight inches powder over 16 inches packed and crusty base. Skiing perfect throughout Berkshires. Time trials Sunday A, B and C skiers of Eastern Amateur Association.

Maine

Augusta—Average snow depths 12 inches. Skating and ice boating good.

Fryeburg—Fourteen inches snow; slight crust; skiing excellent. Temperature 18.

Rangeley Lakes—Three inches powder snow, 12 to 15 inches base; breakable crust; trail skiing good; slope skiing excellent. Temperature 10.

Bridgton—Two inches powder on 14 inch base. Open slope skiing good. Temperature 20.

Waterville—Fourteen inches base snow. Slope skiing good. Temperature 22.

Skowhegan—Thirteen inches base snow. Slope skiing good. Temperature 20.

Camden—Six inches base snow. Slope skiing good. Temperature 23.

Bangor—Thirteen inches base snow. Slope skiing good. Temperature 20.

Rumford—Twenty inches dry hard packed snow, breakable crust; open slopes excellent. Temperature 15.

Andover—Twenty inches breakable crust; skiing on slopes and trails good. Temperature 10.

Slalom Events Attract Attention at Bristol, N. H.

Interest being shown in the week-end slalom events in Bristol and other New Hampshire ski centers promises to develop an entirely new recreational feature for the intermediate skier. This week end a slalom on the Charles N. Proctor School Hill will be run off for the benefit of the Bristol High School boys, who are being taught the control necessary for trail running.

In connection with the Saturday-Sunday events scheduled for the Newfound Region the New Hampton School has invited practically every high school for miles around to participate in the meet at New Hampton.

Ross Has Type of Men for Defensive Hockey—Al Lopez Signs Bee Contract

Clings to Heavy Rear-Guard For Modern Hockey

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The old axiom of "the bigger they are, the harder they fall" has not applied to the Boston Bruins' defense as yet. In the old days of hockey, managers sought out big men. During the past few seasons, the modern manager has leaned more toward the less ponderous type in favor of speed. Not so with Art Ross, however.

Here in Boston the Bruins have a combination of the heaviest rear-guardsmen in the business—and they mean business. Contrary to custom, these four not only have their weight and size, but they also have the speed of lighter men.

Eddie Shore can break as fast as a forward and cover up during scrambles around the Bruin nets with amazing alacrity. Jack Portland, Shore's particular partner, needs a stride or two to get under way, but from then on he can match speed with any player in the league.

Dit Clapper has moved back to defense this season after several years as a right wing and always has had better than average speed. Flash Hollett not only combines speed and weight, but is also a ranking stickhandler in pro hockey. His sorties down the ice frequently carry through to the opposing goalie.

Fortunately for other teams in the league, the present game does not permit quite so much use of the body as in former days. The forward passing has reached such a science that attacks become mere scrambles and the old days of smart backchecking have disappeared.

With this present defense of the Bruins and the return of the old style of hockey, Shore, Portland, Clapper and Hollett would have a lark knocking down opponents. The back-checkers of other days systematically drove attackers right into the path of the defensemen and the collision really amounted to something.

Shifty forwards today can lose their checkers and with the no offside rule they can pester defensemen like barking terriers. When the forward is not on guard approaching this Bruin defense, however, he is likely to find himself "taken out" of the play by a solid thump. There are few respites for the opponents because Shore pairs with Portland for better than 385 pounds and when they slow down, out come Clapper and Hollet to maintain the weight situation.

If Art Ross should decide to change his tactics of wide-open hockey and go back to a strictly defensive game, Tiny Thompson would be afforded the best protection in the league. Manager Ross is a firm advocate of offensive hockey, however, and sacrifices the defense to speed up the play and score goals.

When it comes to the playoffs, there is a possibility that Ross will play for a goal or two lead and then order the forwards to work for, and with, the defense. When, and if that does come, it should produce a sight worth seeing with the heavy Bruin defense bowling over the opposition as fast as it comes in.

Biggest and Heaviest Defense in the League

By a Staff Photographer
Left to Right—Dit Clapper, Jack Portland, Flash Hollett, and Eddie Shore
In These Four, Stalwart Rear Guards, the Boston Bruins Boast the Biggest and Heaviest Barrier in Hockey. Clapper and Portland Exceed 200 Pounds Each, While Hollett and Shore Go Over 185

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Expert Hockey Coaching

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—The part that expert managing and coaching plays in professional hockey has never been better illustrated than during the present season. Players may come and go, but with a mentor of experience to handle them, the club will maintain its standing in the long run.

Probably the most conspicuous example of this faculty now is Lester Patrick, with his triple group of the three Rs, Rangers, Ramblers and Rovers. All three of these are now settling into their real form, despite the fact that Patrick had practically new and untried combinations at the beginning of the season. Yet against veteran teams such as Boston, Toronto and the Canadiens, the Rangers have maintained their position near the top of the National Hockey League standing, and are now showing a style of combination play that would not shame those elder Rangers who preceded them. Yet only two of the group which made New York hockey conscious are still with the troupe, and these are of the second generation.

Similarly, his second team, the Philadelphia Ramblers, are battling for the lead, even with their stars promoted to the big league, in the eastern group of the International-American League, while another overflow from his school, Cleveland, under the tutelage of a former member of his team—Bill Cook—is far ahead in the western group. Lastly, his babies, the Rovers, though also deprived by promotion of several of their stars of last season, are close to the top in the Eastern Amateur League.

Veterans Sometimes Difficult

But he is not the only coach which is a tower of strength. Sometimes a bunch of veterans are as difficult to manage as youngsters, and the difficulties which King Clancy, as fine a hockey expert as ever played, had with the Montreal Maroons proves this. So the work of Conn Smythe, with the Maple Leafs, and of Art Ross with Boston, illustrates another side of expert coaching. Both have several tough problems in the way of experienced players to handle, and the success of both teams and their combination work illustrates that side of the art. Red Dutton, too, has shown much more skill as he tones down his own exuberance, with another group who might have been an even tougher problem, is developing the Americans into a team which bids fair to be a thorn in the side of any team which underrates it.

Track, temporarily quiescent, is already planning for the major part of its indoor season, with the annual games of the Millrose Athletic Association, opening Madison Square and its banked track, already threatening to surpass any meet that the famous Wanamaker organization has hitherto staged. Relays have always been a feature of the Millrose games, with many records resulting, and this year a new group, undoubtedly the most unique ever brought into combination, should prove to be a special attraction.

This is the North Texas State College quartet, consisting of two pairs of twins. The Rideout brothers, Wayne and Blaine, are already recognized as fine runners, and now another pair, Delmer and Elmer Brown, have joined them to represent the institution. With Manhattan and Indiana already listed as possessing fine material, the former presenting Robert Reilly, Richard Lundell, Howard Borck, and Louis Burns, and the latter utilizing Melverne Trutt for the half mile, and Jimmy Smith for the anchor mile, the medley distance relay will be one of the greatest contests ever seen in the Garden.

New York World's Fair

The management of the New York World's Fair next year, under the generalship of Christy Walsh, now in charge of the sports committee, is planning to surpass all previous records for sport in connection with it. With the Randall Island Stadium, and the Astoria Pool ready to be utilized, Walsh is busy planning to bring every big National championship into the vicinity, and now is further planning several other special plans of an unusual sort. One is of especial interest to golfers, as it is proposed to construct a special hole of a moderate length, but of considerable difficulty, and establish an all season contest for a hole-in-one. In addition the courses which practically surround the site on the Flushing Meadows, will afford opportunity to stage other events of importance.

Preparations for the return of the National amateur golf tournament to Oakmont this coming summer have stirred the management of that famous course in suburban Pittsburgh to a complete reconstruction of the layout, and many of the problems which beset golfers before will not be there when the players gather this summer, while new difficulties will be on hand. Emil Loeffler, the professional greenkeeper there, has been placed in charge of the alterations, and William C. Fownes, former amateur star, now president of the club, is also seeing to it, that the changes, while modernizing the layout, will keep up the high standard it has always maintained. The chocolate drops, which were once the sensation of Oakmont, are being removed, and many bunkers filled; but others will be placed to meet the changes which different equipment and greater skill have brought about in American golf.

The third of the contests to qualify for the national junior sabre fencing championships next month, brought forth more of the young collegians who are rapidly building up the sport. The bouts were staged this week at the N. Y. A. C. for the actual championships on March 3, at Salle Santelli. Five of the successful eight are members of college teams, while another is a recent graduate.

Columbia University furnished Bruce Wallis, and John Anspacher, New York University qualified James Castello, the son of its coach, and the team captain, Jack Gorlin; while College of the City of New York placed Bernard Marks on the list. Cornel Wilde, Salle d'Armes Vince, a former college fencer; Harold Newton, Greco Fencing Academy, and Paul Kirschner, Salle Santelli, were the others.

Di Maggio Still Unsigned

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Joe Di Maggio, sensational New York Yankee outfielder, emerged from a conference with Owner Jacob Ruppert today on his 1938 salary with the announcement that no agreement had been reached. Di Maggio told baseball writers he had declined to reduce his demand, believed to be $30,000. Ruppert, he said, boosted the Yankees' original offer somewhat, but not enough to satisfy belting Joe.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Dana X. Bible signed 10-year contract at reported salary of $10,000-a-year as head football coach at University of Texas.

Three Years Ago

Harold (Jug) McSpaden won $2,500 Sacramento open golf tourney with 284 score, beating Walter Hagen by one stroke.

Five Years Ago

Edward G. Lee won U. S. amateur three-cushion billiards championship.

Around the Hub

The Skating Club and the Sno Birds, both prominent organizations of Lake Placid, will conduct the first Eastern Amateur Figure Skating championship at the Olympic Arena in that city tomorrow and Sunday. The tournament is sanctioned by the United States Figure Skating Association.

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Outstanding among early entries are James L. Madden and Grace E. Madden of Boston, 1937 North American pair champions; Leonore Drake and Eleanor Weiler of the New York Skating Club, and Helen Carter of the Skating Club of Lake Placid.

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Gretchen Merrill, Polly Blodgett, Joan Tozzer and Bernard Fox, all leading blade artists from Boston, were expected to compete in the Lake Placid event, but it is believed they withdrew to concentrate on the coming Internationals.

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Jack Onslow, who scouts New England for the Boston Bees, is a strong booster of Lynn's young Stanley Andrews. A catcher, "Stan" joined the Bees' farm at Zanesville last spring after training at St. Petersburg and caught 115 of his club's 124 games in the Middle Atlantic League.

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"Wild Bill" Schindler of Freeport, R. I., won the feature event in the James Cagney Trophy midget auto race series at the Boston Garden last night. Joe Sostillio of Newton gave the champion a battle in the early stages of the race, but was forced out before the finish. Ernie Gesell of Hollis, L. I., came in second, with Bill Morrisey of New York third.

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As a result of time trials held last Sunday at Salmon River, the Wesleyan Outing Club is now ready to send a ski team against Yale tomorrow, either at Salmon River or Norfolk, Conn. The Eli finished second to Dartmouth in a ski meet at Lake Placid recently.

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A total of 59 relay teams have been drawn for the seventeenth annual Prout Memorial Games at Boston Garden Jan. 29. The running order in the varsity one-mile event features Boston College, New York University and Rhode Island State in the final race of the night. Holy Cross and Manhattan, who staged a sensational race on Garden boards last winter, will meet again in a duel contest.

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Briefs . . . Trade rumors between the Red Sox and Cleveland Indians are being revived . . . Ditto in regard to the Bees and Brooklyn Dodgers' . . . Better get your ticket now for the second annual Baseball Writers' Dinner at the Parker House, Feb. 2 . . . A sellout crowd will watch the Bruins and Rangers battle on Garden ice next Tuesday evening . . . Shapes up as the greatest hockey attraction of the season to date.

National Hockey League Standing

American Section

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Boston	17	2	8	85	49	36
Rangers	14	4	8	75	47	32
Chicago	7	6	11	48	73	20
Detroit	5	6	10	47	79	17

Canadian Section

Toronto	13	7	6	80	66	33
Americans	10	6	9	65	67	26
Canadiens	9	7	10	72	72	25
Montreal	9	5	15	55	87	21

Results Jan. 20

Americans 1, Toronto 1, overtime.
Montreal 4, Canadiens 2.
Detroit 4, Chicago 2.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 4, Kansas City 3.
Minneapolis 4, St. Paul 1.

Hockey Dribbles

All three games last night in the N. H. L. helped to tighten up the hockey race. The American division game saw Detroit close in on the Chicago Hawks by beating them 4—2. In the Canadian group, Americans and Toronto tied, 1 to 1, thereby getting only a point each as leaders, while Maroons, last-place club, picked up two points by whipping Canadiens and forcing the Frenchmen to third place.

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Whether Maroons and Detroit really helped themselves toward re-entering the race as factors, or merely prolonged their eventual exit from consideration, remains to be seen.

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Ching Johnson cannot be playing so well these days. The big veteran recently was presented a gold watch by the New York fans on "Johnson night" and was not even dressed for the next game. He viewed the contest from the bench.

♪ ♪ ♪

There are a lot of left wingers who are breathing easier since the retirement of Chuck Conacher. Opposing wingers had few chances to do much scoring of their own because of the need to cover the Toronto player. Conacher was pretty well covered on Boston ice with Perk Galbraith doing the job in the early years and then came Red Beattie.

♪ ♪ ♪

The season ticket plan may be convenient for the hockey fans, but it hurts the 'gate.' Last Sunday afternoon several hundred fans were informed that there were no tickets for sale and at night more than 1,000 were left unused and unsold by season ticket holders. By not bothering to inform the Garden that they (season ticket holders) were not coming, many hockey fans anxious to see the game were deprived of the privilege. Next year the season ticket plan will be different.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bruins are taking a train immediately after the Chicago game Sunday night and by so doing they will arrive in Boston late Monday night. This is being done to give the team a night's rest at home rather than on the sleeper. Ordinarily, the team does not arrive from a Sunday game in Chicago until Tuesday morning.

♪ ♪ ♪

Conn Smythe will have some tall explaining to do if the Bruins make it four straight from them Saturday night. . . . While Toronto newspaper men have cause in boosting Murph Chamberlain for the rookie trophy, it seems too bad that the cause of Cully Dahlstrom of Chicago has not more backing.

♪ ♪ ♪

Who will win the Hart trophy this season? . . . It might be a good idea if a player in the American group could be found worthy for a change. . . . The trophy has been around for a long time now and only one American group player ever has won it—Eddie Shore. . . . The heavy Canadian newspaper poll and publicity couldn't be the cause, I suppose.

W. M.

Lopez 'Perfectly Satisfied' With His 1938 Bee Contract

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Bees today received the signed contract of Al Lopez, according to Secretary John Quinn, which takes care of the club's catching situation in at least 100 games. The hustling Lopez, regarded as one of baseball's leading defensive backstops, took care of 102 games last season, and has never dropped under the 100 level since his arrival in fast company.

With the signed document was a short letter to President Bob Quinn, in which Lopez said he is "perfectly satisfied" with the terms and "hopes the boys have a good season in 1938."

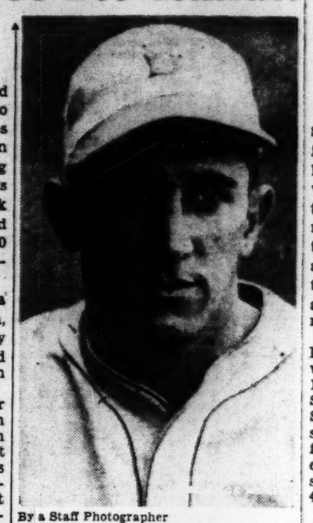
Lopez is probably the most popular member of the Bees, among team mates and newspapermen. Although Bill McKechnie is given much credit for the remarkable work of the B's pitching staff last year, it is no secret in the vicinity of the dugout that the veteran catcher also deserved much praise. His ability to "steady" a hurler, particularly the younger fellows, has been prominent in many Boston victories.

In 1937 Lopez had 425 total chances behind the plate in the 102 games and was charged with only seven errors. His batting was weak, but what he lacked offensively he made up on the defensive side. Coming into the National League with Brooklyn in the early part of 1928, Al has appeared in 995 games. In 1934 with the Dodgers his name was in 140 box scores.

Yesterday the Bees announced the signing of Mitchell "Mike" Balas of North Billerica, a right-handed pitcher. An injury kept Balas out of baseball during 1936, after he had spent '35 with Chattanooga. Last season he won nine and lost eight games for the Bees' farm at Scranton. He made the final western trip in '37.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joe Walsh, Brookline's gift to the Bees and last year's shortstop at Rocky Mount, will probably leave Boston Feb. 23 with the first squad. Although the youngster is an infielder and not scheduled to report at Bradenton until a week after the batterymen, Bob Quinn usually



By a Staff Photographer
Al Lopez of the Bees

gives local boys a chance to absorb that early sun. Elbie Fletcher always has left with the initial group.

♪ ♪ ♪

Contract news at Fenway Park was conspicuous by its absence yesterday, but the names of satisfied players will soon become daily news. Eddie Collins, Red Sox general manager, yesterday passed along the information that Ted Williams will not return to the Pacific Coast League for further schooling. If the young outfielder, not yet 21, needs more minor league seasoning, he will probably get it either at Minneapolis or Little Rock.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mickey Cochrane of Bridgewater and the Detroit Tigers, has visited Italy, Switzerland, France, England, New York, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago and the West Indies since the close of the Yankee-Giant World Series duel. In two weeks he plans to head for Lakeland, Fla., the spring training base of the Tigers. Incidentally, Mickey says he may fill in behind the plate in a few games this year, but of course has abandoned all thought of regular play.

League Contest Top Attraction For Olympic Six

Coach Hago Harrington of the Boston Olympics believes that a combination of work and play makes a better hockey team. With three hard practice sessions on Arena ice this week as part of his "sports" program, Harrington will send his boys into three games beginning Saturday afternoon.

The local club is scheduled to play Northeastern tomorrow afternoon in an informal game as part of the Mt. Hood Ice Carnival program. The same evening the Olympics return to the Garden rink for their Quebec Provincial Senior League encounter with Lafontaine.

Monday night calls the Olympics to Providence where they meet an all-star team from the amateur league of that city.

Injuries to two wings has handicapped the Harrington men. Both Jack Costello, former Dartmouth star, and Al Dewey, will not be able to play. Paul Rowe will be called in to complete the unit of Johnny Lax and Bob Jeremiah, while Joe Lynch, an outstanding New England amateur golfer, will get his chance on the second line in Costello's absence.

Coach Bill Brousseau and his Lafontaine team are no strangers to Boston rinks, having played here two years ago. At that time most of the present Olympics were in Garmisch playing in the Olympic Gages. The visitors took home the last decision by a 5-to-4 count.

Coach Brousseau is a scout for Les Canadiens. He is directly responsible for the professional starts of Red Goupille, Gus Mancuso, and Paul Gauthier. This year he has three youngsters under his tutelage who he figures about ready for the pro ranks. They are Jacques Lavoie, Curly Lusignan, and Cammy Houde. The latter was received offers from the Maroons and Les Canadiens. He is considered the finest scorer in amateur hockey, and this year has the distinction of scoring eight goals in one game.

Budge and Mako Advance

ADELAIDE, Australia, Jan. 21 (AP)— Don Budge and Gene Mako, American contenders for the Australian Lawn Tennis championship, won their first round matches today. Budge won from Australian Lester Hancock, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4, and Mako defeated Lionel Brodie, 6—3, 9—7, 6—4.

Pasadena Golf Tourney Draws Field of Stars

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 21 (AP)—The $3000 Pasadena open occupied a front seat in golf today as 250 leading professionals and ambitious amateurs started the first round of play.

The purse is guaranteed by wealthy Pasadena sportsmen and profits are dedicated to charity. Play is over the city owned Brookside Park in the shadow of the famed Rose Bowl football stadium on a course lengthened to 6500 yards and par is a difficult 71.

Many shots have been fired and many a divot unearthed since the Pasadena affair was held at the turn of the years 1935 and '36, but most of the contestants were back for another chance at the prizes this year.

Horton Smith, who fired away through rain and cold in the last tournament to carry off $1000 top money with a 72-hole score of 279, five under par, was installed in one of the favorites' spots.

Harry Cooper and Harold McSpaden were runner-ups to Horton two years ago, with 283. McSpaden had reason to eye the eighteenth green with suspicion, for it was here that he missed an 18-inch putt that cost him $100 for undisputed second place.

Jimmy Thomson finished far out of the money in the previous Pasadena, but times have changed. Jimmy is no longer merely a long hitter. He proved that by winning the $7500 Los Angeles open two weeks ago with a 273 against the same field as today, and over a course almost as tough.

Sammy Snead hadn't come out of the West Virginia hills as far as golf was aware two years ago. But as a sensation in 1937, and just recently the winner of the $3000 Del Mar pro-amateur event staged by Bing Crosby, was a distinct threat today.

Other ranking contenders, judging by their efforts in the important Los Angeles open, were Lawson Little, Olin Dutra, Henry Picard, Johnny Revolta, second to Thomson, and Willie Goggin.

The tournament ends Monday.

Riggs Eliminates Cooke at Tampa

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 21 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago, America's second ranking tennis player, defeated Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., in a hard three-set match yesterday to remain in the running for the Dixie tennis tournament championship. Riggs, first seeded player in the tournament, defeated Cooke 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

While the young Chicagoan was advancing to the semi-finals, Bryan M. Grant, Atlanta, Ga., Davis Cupper, who was seeded second in the tournament although he is defending champion, struggled desperately on the second court with Gardner Mulloy of Miami, Fla., finally subduing the lanky South Florida player 7—5, 7—5.

Grant and Riggs are favored to clash in the finals for the trophy which if won by Grant becomes the permanent property of the Atlanta star. Grant defeated Donald Budge, America's top-ranking player in the finals last year for his second leg on the cup.

N. E. College Results

Hockey

Boston College 4, Massachusetts State 3.

Basketball

St. Anselm 42, Ithaca College 38.

Gallagher Has Fine Record As Mat Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla., Jan. 21—Startling records have been run up in the history of American intercollegiate athletics; and when a survey is made on the basis of all-time records against all kinds of national and international competition the 22-year coaching performance of Edward Clark Gallagher on the wrestling mats of Oklahoma A. and M. College here deserves special mention.

Saturday night at Manhattan, Kan., Coach Gallagher's Cowboy varsity wrestling team begins its 1938 campaign against Kansas State College, runnerup for the Big Six Conference team championship in 1937, with high hopes of furthering Gallagher's unique coaching record which has resulted so far in 112 victories, 5 defeats, and 4 ties.

That is the mark Ed Gallagher has stamped in the books since he first slipped a pair of overalls on a husky, sunburned Oklahoma farm lad back in 1916 and shoved him onto a makeshift mat. Included in Gallagher's 22-year record are six Southwest Conference championships, first in 1917, and successively from 1920 through 1925; Missouri Valley Conference titles from 1925 through 1928; and National A. A. U. titles in 1925, 1927, 1931, 1935 and 1936.

National College Titles

With the establishment of the national intercollegiate tournament, the Aggies won the first three titles in 1928, 1929, and 1930. The team title was then abolished, but the Cowboys took the unofficial title in 1931 and 1933. Indiana, unofficially, was best in 1932. Since the re-establishment of the team title, the Ags romped in winners again in 1934, 1935, and 1937. The University of Oklahoma was champion in 1936.

Under Gallagher the Aggies have wound up their dual meet season undefeated against the pick of the nation's teams 16 times in 20 years. Over a period of 12 seasons, from 1921 to 1932, the Cowboy matmen ran up a string of 70 straight wins.

A. and M. first took to the mats in 1915, one year previous to Gallagher's arrival in Stillwater as mat coach. In a combination wrestling and gymnastic meet the Cowboys downed O. U., although no score is available.

Track and Grid Star

Gallagher, a track and grid star here in his undergraduate days, became interested in wrestling in 1916, but his team bowed to the University of Texas in the only meet of that year. There were no intercollegiate matches during the war years of 1918 and 1919, but the brilliant rise of A. and M. in the mat world began immediately after the armistice.

Of the five defeats the Gallaghermen have suffered, two came in 1924 on a road trip that saw Nebraska and Iowa State down the Aggies, and another at Weatherford last spring with Southwestern Teachers being the victors. The only loss ever suffered at home was in 1932 when Oklahoma defeated the Aggies 13½ to 12½.

Before that reversal at the hands of Coach Paul Keen, himself a former Aggie mat star, the Cowboys had won 70 consecutive matches against crack teams of the country, including Navy and West Virginia of the East, Indiana and Iowa State of the Midwest, and the powerful southwestern clubs of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

Average 25 Points a Match

One hundred and twenty-one times the Aggies have vaulted into the canvas corral for Ed Gallagher, amassing a total of 3107 points to their opponents' 764. The all-time average gives the Aggies 25 points per match to their opponents' 6. The best record of any team was that of 1929 which scored 244 points to opponents' 27 in nine matches. Teams of 1931 and 1935 won double championships, taking both the national intercollegiate and national A. A. U. titles.

One of Gallagher's greatest teams was that of 1931, which carried five national champions in the lineup. It was that squad which turned back Kansas by a perfect score of 40 to 0, winning eight straight falls in a match that required only 28 minutes of elapsed time from the moment the first man climbed into the ring until the referee raised Conrad Caldwell's hand to signify a victory in the heavyweight bout.

Gallagher has turned out 29 intercollegiate belt-holders and the same number of national A. A. U. champions. In addition, he has landed 15 men on the American Olympic teams of 1924, 1928, 1932 and 1936. Three of his boys have won world's titles in the Olympics.

McLaughry Aids Are Reappointed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 21—Coach "Tuss" McLaughry, head coach of Brown varsity football, will have the same three assistants next fall, it has been announced by Dr. Frederick W. Marvel, director of athletics.

The men who will assist McLaughry are Denny E. Myers, line coach; Jerry Dalrymple, end coach, and George E. Allen, backfield. No announcement was made on the length of the contracts.

Myers came to Brown after coaching experience at Yale and West Virginia. Dalrymple, All-America end at Tulane, saw coaching service in the southwest before taking over his duties at Providence, while Allen came to Brown from Parkesburgh (W. Va.) High School, where he coached all sports.

Next season will be Myers' third at Brown, while Allen and Dalrymple will be serving their second year.

Golf Caddying May Be Barred To Minors Under Age of 16

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—The golfer of the future may have to tote his own clubs or make sure in advance that his bag-carrier is more than 16 years old.

Led by the New York State Department of Labor, various states are seeking to include caddying among the types of employment barred to minors 16 or under. Leaders of the opposition are Morton L. Bogue and Charles W. Littlefield of New York, past and present general counsel to the United States Golf Association.

A revision of the New York State labor statutes, substituting the phrase "performance of service" for "occupation for gain" in the list of unlawful employment for minors not holding employment certificates, affected caddying.

"I believe that child welfare legislation should be directed primarily at harmful employment," Bogue said today. "Naturally, there should be restrictions against having youngsters work in plants or places where they are subjected to a harmful environment.

"But after all, a boy who totes my golf bag this afternoon—and don't forget that the 14-club rule has made it lighter—tomorrow morning probably will be carrying his own and playing golf at the same time. Furthermore, caddying is no more arduous and just as healthful as working on a farm—and farm work is exempted under the present law.

"There are two means by which remedial action can be taken. Either the legislature can exempt caddies from the child labor law, or the Department of Labor can remedy the difficulty itself by the application of reason to the interpretation of the law."

Right now, the department is pursuing a diametrically opposite course. Its representatives have written to and visited numerous clubs in the metropolitan area to see if younger caddies have employment certificates.

The Federal Government and 47 of the 48 states—New York excepted—do not require clubs to include caddies when filing unemployment census and social security figures, and thus do not regard them as employees.

Bogue and Littlefield already have addressed themselves to child welfare officials in Albany, and there is a strong likelihood that the State Department of Labor shortly will bring up a test case, probably involving the Deepdale (Long Island) Golf Club, of which both Bogue and John G. Jackson, retired U. S. G. A. president, are members.

Runnin' Wild at Boston Garden

By a Staff Photographer
Timely Snap of the Photographer Caught the Rear Wheel From One of the Midget Auto Cars Racing by Itself. The Wheel Came From Car No. 6 During One of the Trial Heats Last Night

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day 818,310
1938 volume to date 16,679,391
1937 volume to date 43,044,620

Some Aircrafts And Specialties Rise Moderately

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Quiet rallying tendencies were displayed by selected stocks in today's market, but many issues failed to surmount profit-realizing handicaps.

Aircrafts, rubbers and specialties made a comparatively good showing, after dipping at the start. Even these stepped down from best levels at the tail-end of the session. Near the final hour trends were indefinite.

Trading Quiet

Both buying and selling lacked momentum, with transfers running at the rate of about 800,000 shares.

Speculative forces apparently had little to go on in the matter of spot news, but the string of presidential conferences with business leaders apparently sustained hopes in boardrooms that chances for economic recovery have grown considerably better.

Up fractions to 2 points at the best—some retreated later—were Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Sperry, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, General Tire & Rubber, Crown Cork, American Can, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, du Pont, Bethlehem Steel, Crucible, Yellow Truck, Mack Truck, Philip Morris, J. C. Penney, and Standard Oil of N. J.

Homestake Mining weakened after its recent jumps to new highs. Backward also were Owens-Illinois, Nash-Kelvinator, Anaconda, Kennecott, North American, Western Union, American Metal, and Briggs Manufacturing.

Freeport Sulphur came to life on the advancing side with the disclosure of a sizable upturn in 1937 earnings.

December net operating income figures of the railroads were again unpleasant reading, especially those for Erie, but these provided no particular surprises. Last week's freight loadings total, released today, was up more than seasonally.

Talk of a new naval building program costing possibly $1,000,000,000 tended to revive interest in aviations and others that may come in for large governmental orders.

A buoying influence for rubbers were expectations of observers in this field that the foreign-control committee at London would meet soon and decree a substantial cut in exports of the staple.

Bolstering oils was the decision of the Texas Railroad Commission to shut down all wells in the state for the next six Sundays.

Rail Bond Market Broad

Broad trading in the rail division brought further wide and conflicting price movements in many carrier issues in today's bond market.

Industrial and utility divisions commanded relatively small interest. U. S. Governments were mostly lower, though losses were narrow.

In the fifth hour losses ran from 1 to 4 points in loans of Lehigh Valley, Boston & Maine, New York Central, Great Northern and Pennsylvania. In contrast there were gains ranging from 1 to around 2 in some issues of Baltimore (AP) Ohio, Erie, Illinois Central, Alleghany in some issues of Baltimore & Ohio, and Nickel Plate.

Foreign dollar bonds were mixed. Japanese Government 5½s improved fractionally, while the 6½s dipped about a point. Cuban 5½s moved up more than a point.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Industrial shares recorded some fair gains in a quiet and narrow curb market today.

Early gains in Aluminum Co. and Pittsburgh Plate Glass stretched to a point or more near the final hour. Up fractionally were Pan American Airways, Creole Petroleum and Lake Shore Mines.

Utility leaders were offered fractionally under previous closings.

N. Y. Gets Loan Of $22,500,000 At Record Low Rate

NEW YORK (AP)—New York City today got a $22,500,000 loan maturing in 90 days to one year at a total interest cost of $44,004.89, described by Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick as probably the lowest borrowing rate in the city's history.

A syndicate headed by the Bank of Manhattan Co. was awarded the loan at interest rates of .25 per cent for $7,500,000 in special revenue bills due in 90 days, .28 per cent for $10,000,000 in bond anticipation notes due in 90 days, and .65 per cent for $5,000,000 in tax anticipation notes due in a year.

Investment dealers saw the low borrowing rates as evidence of keen demand by banks to find outlet for recently mounting idle funds. The U. S. Treasury, it was said, in recent years has borrowed for short terms as low as one-twentieth of 1 per cent. Only the $5,000,000 one-year issue was re-offered for public subscription, at a price to yield .45 per cent.

Stocks in London Generally Firmer

LONDON—Idle conditions continued to prevail throughout the stock market, but the general tendency was firmer following the overnight recovery in Wall Street.

There was renewed investment support for British funds, which showed a general improvement of one sixteenth to one quarter, while Indian bonds met with some inquiry. Among the neglected foreign bonds German issues remained firm, but Far East and Brazilian issues were dull.

International issues were fractionally under parity levels U. S. Steel sold at $60 11-32, International Nickel $51 3-32, Brazilian Traction $12⅛ and and Anaconda $34 7-32.

Kaffirs and West African gold mining stocks were quiet and firm, West Witwatersrand selling at £9 7-16. Copper issues were steady despite the reduction in the American price. Rhokana Corp. was £12.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	38½	38½	38½	— ½
85	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	52	52	52	Jan 14
22⅜	.77½	Adams Exp (.60g)	9	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2a)	*1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jan 20
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	12	58	57	57	— ½
5¼	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	15	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
15¾	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	81	13	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅝
5⅜	1	Alleghany	4	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
58½	10	Alleg pf xw	3	17	17	17	Jan 13
59¾	11	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	14	14	14	— ¾
59	11	Alleg pf $40 ww	4	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+1⅝
25½	10½	Alleg pr pf	2	16	16	16	+1
45⅝	13	Alleg Stl (1.60)	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	4	9⅜	9½	9⅝	Jan 18
258½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	7	174	171	171	—1½
11¾	7¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 11
33⅛	10	Allied Mills (2g)	8	14⅜	13¾	13¾	— ½
21⅞	6⅛	Allied Stores	15	8⅜	8	8	
85	49	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Jan 19
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	20	49¾	47⅝	47⅝	—1⅝
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ½
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	4	24	22¾	24	Jan 13
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	5	66¼	65⅜	65⅜	+ ⅜
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7¾g)	4	62	62	62	Jan 19
41⅜	18	Am Bank Note (¾e)	5	15⅞	15	15	— ⅜
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	2	39	39	39	Jan 20
121	69	Am Can (4)	6	82½	81	81	+1
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	164	164	164	Jan 14
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	6	25¾	25	25	
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jan 19
33¾	11¼	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	7	17	16½	16½	
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 9
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	99½	99½	99½	Jan 19
23⅝	5¼	Am Colortype	2	7	6¾	6¾	Jan 19
30¾	8¼	Am Coml Alchl (½g)	2	13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (1½e)	3	15½	15½	15½	
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	6	4½	4	4½	+ ⅜
17	5	Am European	3	6½	6½	6½	Jan 18
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	12	4	4	4	
58⅞	14½	Am & For P $6 pf	*1	19	19	19	Jan 14
68⅞	17½	Am & For P $7 pf	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ½
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	1	10	10	10	Jan 18
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	2	12	12	12	Jan 18
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jan 20
25⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	36	36	36	
4¾	1½	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	2	16½	16½	16½	Jan 20
17¾	5¾	Am International	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 20
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	20	20½	19½	19¾	— ¾
125	53	Am Loco pf (7g)	3	69¾	69¾	69¾	Jan 20
29⅜	10½	Am M&Fdr (.20e)	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Jan 20
13⅜	4	Am M & Met	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (3g)	12	35¾	35	35¾	— ⅜
129½	110	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Dec 24
16½	3	Am Power & Light	28	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
37⅛	31	Am P&L $6 pf (5⅝g)	2	35½	35¼	35½	
72½	26	AmP&L$5pf(4.68¾g)	5	29½	29	29½	
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	26	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill	10	21⅝	21	21	— ⅛
101⅝	63⅛	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	3	77⅜	77	77	— ⅛
36	15¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	20	20	20	+1
29	7½	Am Seating (1¼g)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
105¾	41	Am Smelt&R (¾e)	41	53½	51⅝	51⅝	—1¾
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	129	129	129	—1
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	2	51	51	51	— ½
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	20	31⅛	30	30	—1¾
26⅝	5⅜	Am Stores	5	11⅝	11½	11½	
34⅜	8	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	29	29	29	Jan 19
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	110	110	110	
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	Jan 19
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	35	146½	145⅛	146	— ¼
99	57	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68	68	68	+ ¾
99⅞	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	4	70	69½	69½	+ ½
150½	124¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	138¾	138¾	138¾	— ¼
20½	4¼	Am Type Founders	18	7⅞	7⅜	7½	+ ⅜
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	92	12	11	11¼	— ½
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Jan 20
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	2	5	5	5	Jan 20
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	2	31⅜	31	31	— ½
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	10	7⅞	7½	7½	— ¼
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 17
69½	25½	Anaconda (1¾g)	151	34	32⅞	33	—1⅝
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	1	46	45½	45½	—2⅜
		Anchor Hock (.60a)	3	17	17	17	⅛
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	1	15	15	15	Jan 19
10¼	2½	A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
46	22	Arch-Dan-M (2)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Jan 20
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	6	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
99½	57	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Jan 20
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	92	92	92	+2
70½	30	Armstr'g Cork (2½g)	3	38	36½	36½	— ½
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (¼e)	1	7½	7¼	7¼	
17⅜	2⅜	Artloom	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Jan 19
24¾	6	Assd Dry Goods	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	2	69	68	69	Jan 12
25	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	33	Associates Inv (3a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 10
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	12	39	37¼	37¼	—1½
104	66½	Atchison pf (5)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	Jan 20
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	10	24⅜	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
28	5	Atl Gulf & W In	3	7	7	7	Jan 18
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 15
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	12	20⅞	20½	20½	— ¼
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	105½	105½	105½	Jan 20
18½	7½	Atlas Corp (.80)	4	8¾	8½	8½	
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	41⅜	41	41	—1¾
94	38	Atlas Powd (3¾g)	4	46	45⅜	45⅜	Jan 20
8¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	7	7	7	Jan 18
36⅜	3½	Auburn Auto	5	5½	5	5	— ⅛
9½	2	Austin Nichols	3	3⅛	3	3	Jan 19
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	7	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛

B

23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	21	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	28	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
47¾	4	Balt & Ohio pf	9	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	33	33	33	Jan 12
43⅜	10⅛	Barber Co (1g)	6	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
32	7¾	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
35½	10	Barnsdall (1)	13	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	12	12	12	— ¼
28⅜	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	96½	96½	96½	Jan 17
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Jan 19
15¾	8⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jan 20
88⅛	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	83	83	83	Jan 11
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	15	14¾	14	14¼	— ¼
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	2	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
62¾	29	Best & Co (2½a)	1	36	36	36	— ½
105½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	117	64⅜	61⅝	61¾	—2¼
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅜
129⅛	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	97	97	97	—1½
69¾	22½	Bigelow-San (3½g)	2	26½	25½	25½	—1
38	13½	Black & Decker (1)	5	16½	16	16⅛	Jan 20
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	2	13⅜	13½	13⅜	— ⅜
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	34	34¾	33¼	33¼	— ¾
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
25	11	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	13	13	13	Jan 18
28	16	Borden (1.60)	6	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
50⅝	22¾	Borg Warner (2a)	11	27	26½	26½	
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	2	4	4	4	
35⅜	57⅞	Bower R Bear (½e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	12	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	11	25½	25	25	— ½
53½	22	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	1	30	30	30	
47	27	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	34	33	34	Jan 20
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
38½	5½	Bklyn & Q T pf	8	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
53	7	Bklyn-Man Tr	14	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
102¼	21	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	32	32	32	
52⅜	15½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	4	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ¼
50	34	Brown Shoe (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	Jan 18
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	13	8⅞	8½	8¾	
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	16	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	13	5⅛	5	5	— ⅜
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	6	19	18½	18½	
65¼	24¼	Bulova Watch (4)	8	30½	30½	30½	Jan 20
18⅜	5¾	Burlington Mills (1)	29	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	15	Burr Add Mach (.20e)	13	19⅜	19	19	— ¼
11⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
39	6½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	10⅞	10¼	10¼	Jan 19
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	3	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	7	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	6	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
34⅜	12⅛	Byron Jackson (2a)	5	19¼	19	19¼	+1⅛

C

48⅛	18¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	23½	23	23	
52⅛	49⅞	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Dec 28
6½	1	Callahan Z-Ld	28	2¾	2½	2¾	
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	21	9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
37⅜	10	Camp Wyant (1)	7	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
38½	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	34	18⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	30	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
61½	28	Cannon Mills (½e)	4	36	36	36	+ ⅛
18½	4⅝	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	6⅝	6½	6½	Jan 19
35⅜	13½	Carpenter Stl (1.85g)	5	16½	16½	16½	Jan 19
9½	2⅜	Carriers & Gen (.35g)	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	14	97½	94	94⅜	—2½
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	4	52¾	51½	51½	— ⅞
105¼	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	3	101⅛	101	101	— ½
41¼	13	Celanese Corp	15	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
115	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
48¼	19½	Celotex (1.20g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+1¼
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre (3.38g)	1	27	27	27	Jan 20
12⅜	2	Cent Ariz	11	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
41⅜	8	Cent RR NJ	1	10	10	10	Jan 19
24⅜	4	Cent Violeta (½g)	2	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅜
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.10e)	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 20
186⅜	34¾	Cerro de Pas (1e)	15	42½	41¾	41¾	—1¼
23⅜	3½	Certain-teed	5	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
63¼	25½	Champ Pap & P (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
48	5	Checker Cab	2	11	10⅜	11	Jan 20
68⅜	31	Ches & Ohio (¾e)	16	36¼	35⅞	36	— ¼
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jan 5
90½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Jan 12
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	Jan 19
6⅜	⅞	Chi & N W	8	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 20
19½	2⅜	Chi & N W pf	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 19
4	1	Chi Gt West	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 19
10⅛	3	Chi Gt West pf	1	4½	4½	4½	
32	10	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	1	13	13	13	+ ½
3¼	⅝	Chi M St P & P	7	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
7¼	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	5	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
45	28¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	2	32½	32½	32½	Jan 17
3⅝	⅜	Chi Rk Is & P	14	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Jan 20
8⅜	1	C R I & P 6% pf	3	2½	1⅞	2⅛	Jan 18
10¼	1½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
27⅛	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jan 20
22⅛	12	Chick Cot Oil	2	15	15	15	
15⅞	3	Childs Co	2	5½	5	5	— ⅛
135¼	46⅛	Chrysler (10g)	211	61¼	58⅛	58¼	—3
21⅝	13	City Ice & F (2)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅜	2	City Stores	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
48	17¼	Clark Equip (4.80g)	6	22	21½	21½	Jan 20
41	24½	Clev Graph B (2.80g)	3	25	24½	25	Jan 17
39½	13¼	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	7	38½	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
170½	93¾	Cluett Peabody (1)	2	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅜
59	56½	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	
25⅜	8½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Jan 7
104½	95	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	6	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
62¾	18	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	92½	92½	92½	Jan 20
51⅞	11¼	Coll & Alk (5e)	3	26	26	26	
100⅞	28¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
32	16¾	Columb Br A (1.95g)	4	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
31½	16⅝	Columb Br B (1.95g)	1	21	21	21	Jan 20
20⅞	4⅝	Colum G&El (.45g)	25	8¾	8½	8½	
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	78	78	78	Jan 18
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
46⅛	25¾	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	32	32	32	Jan 13
125¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	1	70	70	70	—1
69¼	30⅜	Coml Credit (4a)	8	37½	37½	37½	— ⅞
114	80	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
80¼	34	Coml Inv Tr (4a)	5	43	42½	42½	— ½
120	86	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	93½	93½	93½	Jan 20
21¼	5	Comi Solv (.60)	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	15	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
75⅝	34	Comith&So pf (¾k)	1	39	39	29	—1¾
19½	4½	Conde Nast	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
45½	20	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	4	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
19¼	7½	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	8	8	8	Jan 13
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft (½g)	16	18¾	18	18	— ⅜
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	7½	7½	7½	Jan 20
49⅞	21½	Consol Edison (3)	50	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅜
108	92	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	94½	94½	94½	+1
5¾	1	Consol Film	3	1½	1½	1½	
18¾	4¼	Consol Film pf (½g)	4	6½	6	6	— ⅜
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 19
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80)	20	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
105⅞	100	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
10⅝	3⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 20
13¼	3	Consol Coal	1	5	5	5	+ ¼
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jan 20
92½	79¾	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	86½	86½	86½	+ ⅝
37⅜	10⅜	Container Corp (1.20)	15	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	14	16½	15⅞	15¾	— ¾
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	79	79	79	—3½
69⅛	37½	Cont Can (¼e)	6	42¾	42	42	— ¾
108½	106⅞	Cont Can pf (4½)	4	108½	108	108½	Jan 20
25¾	5½	Cont Dia Fib	1	9	9	9	
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	31	31	31	+ ¼
3⅞	⅛	Cont Motors	5	1½	1½	1½	
49	24	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	11	32½	34½	31½	— ⅛
38⅝	9¼	Cont Steel (1¾g)	3	16	16	16	Jan 19
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	5	64	63¼	63¼	—1¼
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	164½	164½	164½	Jan 10
3	1	Coty (.10g)	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
56½	22½	Crane Co (1g)	7	25½	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅝
115	88⅜	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	93½	93	93	—1¼
37	21

Business and Industry

Rail Demand for Rate Rise Meets With Widespread Opposition

Commerce and Finance

Regret Over Rise In Mexican Tariff Is Keen in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Expressing the profound regret felt in official quarters here over Mexico's sudden and unexpected doubling of tariff rates on most commodities imported in substantial amounts from the United States, Secretary of State Cordell Hull today issued the following official statement:

"I am very sorry and disappointed to see any country find itself in a position where it feels compelled to raise already high trade barriers with their ultimate hurtful effects, just at a time when most of the nations of the world are giving increasing attention and efforts to the lessening of trade barriers and the promotion of prosperity and peace through increased trade. The mere increase of the obstacles to trade does not and cannot solve economic difficulties.

"This Government has the matter under study."

Trying to Aid Mexico

Behind this official expression of feeling here is the fact that for months the State and Treasury Departments have made unusual efforts to aid Mexico to meet its acute financial and economic problems with the utmost sympathy. The State Department has repeatedly minimized unfavorable press reports of the financial situation in Mexico and has done its best to allay reports of increasing friction between the Mexican Government and American interests in the country.

Mexico's financial condition was a major element in the decision announced by President Roosevelt on Jan. 1 to lower the price of silver, and the Treasury has taken steps to ease the pressure which the previously high price of silver had had on Mexican finances. It is felt here that everything possible was being done to avoid developments of anything resembling trade rivalry or political disputes. Good relations with Mexico have been a cardinal feature of the Administration foreign policy.

Mexico's tariff increases came with all the greater impact because of this sympathetic attitude here. While there is no official information as yet on their meaning, they carry on the surface an implication of discrimination against American trade which is most disconcerting to the State Department. No reciprocal trade agreement has been negotiated with Mexico. Therefore that country is prfectly free legally to take the action it has.

Withholding Judgment

The tendency is even now to withhold judgment. Mexico's problems are known to be serious. Social reform programs such as distribution of land to peons have put heavy financial burden on the state, while repeated attacks on large capital holdings and on great wealth in the forms of high taxation have apparently produced a flight of capital. Added to this, crop shortages have resulted in agricultural imports from the United States on top of more normal industrial imports.

The result has been a movement of gold out of Mexico to pay unfavorable trade balances. The doubling of tariff rates, by cutting down imports, is presumably intended to halt this flight of gold and capital.

But Secretary Hull makes it quite clear that he does not consider the method employed to be the right one. Certainly he feels that if any such drastic measure were necessary the Mexican Government owes it to American friendship to discuss the matter in advance. The surprise, and the lack of warning, are features of Mexico's action which aroused the greatest regret here.

New Financing Is Far Below 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing for the week amounted to $22,207,070, against $200,311,514 for the corresponding week last year and $49,711,500 the previous week, the Poor's Publishing Company reported.

The comparative table showed:

	This week	Year ago
Municipal	9,556,054	154,127,000
Public Utility	9,000,000	250,000
Miscellaneous	2,300,600	1,500,000
Stock	1,351,016	4,134,514
Industrial		40,300,000
Total	22,207,070	200,311,514

Firestone Tire & Rubber

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Net profit of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. in 1937 totaled $9,261,000, an increase of $126,524 over the preceding year, President J. W. Thomas told stockholders. The company paid $10,400,000 in taxes last year, Thomas said, or more than a million dollars over the net profit total.

Massachusetts Bonding AND Insurance Company

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the capital stock of the Company, payable February 5, 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 27, 1938.

DONALD FALVEY, Treasurer.

January 20, 1938.

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More Rail Bankruptcies Seen Unless Revenues Are Bolstered

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the turning of the page to another chapter in Erie, Street attention again turns to the parlous question of railroad reorganizations in general.

Erie's petition into 77 bankruptcy is the second this year. The Soo line succumbed just at the turn of the year. New Haven's child, N. Y. Ontario & Western, and Erie's child, the Susquehanna, slipped last year; the largest recent bankruptcy was that of the New Haven in November, 1935. The Street wonders who will be the next.

Erie was organized in 1832; went bankrupt in 1861, 1875, and 1895 as a result of Uncle Dannie Drew's manipulations; was just saved from it in 1907 by E. H. Harriman who saw in Erie a link in a never-realized transcontinental system; was taken over by the Van Sweringens in 1927, and so thoroughly put in shape that before the end of the nineteen-twenties it almost—but not quite—broke the oldest tradition of the Street, that "Erie never pays a common dividend." So well had it been put in shape that it has earned its fixed charges in recent years and has an unusually low operating ratio; but the slump in rail traffic beginning last August threw the management's plans all into the discard and brought the capital structure low.

Interest on five bond issues was defaulted a fortnight ago, but six months of grace were available before bankruptcy; a poker game in which the RFC offered to loan the road $6,000,000 only on condition Chesapeake & Ohio, which owns 59 per cent of the stock, should put up some funds, found the C. & O. adamant; and a little equipment trust maturity last week finished Erie off.

Reaction Causes Surprise

Seasoned traders expressed surprise at the sharp reaction of the market for second-grade rails to the temporary default the first week of this month and to the final failure this week. On both occasions not only Erie obligations but many others broke sharply. The surprise was that holders were surprised. Erie's position easily foreshadowed the inevitable.

Now comes the question what roads will follow. All eyes are turned to Baltimore & Ohio. It received $8,233,000 from the RFC last week, and it has substantial interest payments due in February. It may not use the loan to pay the interest, but the loan will so replenish its treasury, temporarily, that it is expected to be able to meet the interest. But it is not expected to be able to hold out much longer, even when and if the Interstate Commerce Commission grants the requested general freight rate increase, unless business picks up sharply and soon.

Unless this business recovery comes, a long list of other roads are considered in Wall Street to be candidates for 77 bankruptcy this or next year. What has happened to rail earnings is shown succinctly in the following table: (000 omitted)

1937	Gross revs.	NOI	Net inc.
First quarter	$1,031,424	$146,174	$14,135
Second quarter	1,055,846	151,167	21,965
Third quarter	1,087,371	171,107	42,621
Fourth quarter	†975,000	†121,500	†6,270

1936	Gross revs.	NOI	Net inc.
First quarter	$907,747	$104,443	x$27,923
Second quarter	964,833	133,573	2,503
Third quarter	1,056,775	196,466	66,785
Fourth quarter	1,123,379	232,774	126,187

†Estimated. xLoss.

About a month ago Jesse Jones in a press interview said he didn't feel that more than $25,000,000 of RFC money would be needed to help the roads until the ICC granted the rate increase request. Asked what would happen if the request was denied, he said "then they'd all be out the window."

If earnings don't come back almost as sharply as they have fallen off, following is the prognosis for some of the country's leading rail capital structures.

B & O Position Uncertain

Baltimore & Ohio can stand only a few months more of its current inability to earn fixed charges before it will be beyond hope of RFC rescue. Central of New Jersey is not earning 50 per cent of its fixed charges and could not last. Lehigh Valley may be the next bankrupt. Lackawanna has little cash and its chief asset, First National Bank support, cannot keep it indefinitely.

Delaware & Hudson would go under in the face of continued hard times were it not for its holdings of New York Central, about 85 shares for each 100 of DH. Southern Railway has been promised RFC support to 1939. Northern Pacific is vulnerable; it has showed good earnings by milking its subsidiary, North West Improvement, until there isn't much of that cash left.

New York Central is in good fettle to survive considerable hard times; it used recent good earnings and a good investment market to retire funded debt, forcing conversion of its 6s of forty-four by calling them; it has reduced fixed charges by refunding with 3¾'s in 1936; its bonds are well collateraled; a 10 per cent increase in freight rates might add $30,000,000 to its gross, a good part of which could be carried over to net; it might earn $2 this year; with traffic at 1936 or 1937 levels, it could earn an imaginary $6 to $7.

Colorado & Southern is in fragile financial condition. Great Northern looks good. Illinois Central looks poorly but certainly can last until the rate increase; last fall it padded earnings, reporting October net operating income $1,000,000 over the previous October, but did it by cutting depreciation.

Missouri Kansas Texas and Kansas City Southern are weak; Southern Railway is shaky but would probably survive. Reading would hold on despite the anthracite coal situation. Nickel Plate bond prices indicate it would be a candidate for trouble.

Southern Pacific Net

Southern Pacific showed net operating for December of $1,000,000 against $7,000,000 in December 1936; its operating ratio is up to 80 per cent and it could not last an indefinite continuance of current business conditions. "These statements are not guaranteed, but are obtained from sources which we consider reliable."

Erie reorganization may benefit by the difficulties in 77 exposed in the last two years. They are many. To the fore recently has been the virtually irreconcilable conflict between creditors' and equity-owners' ideas. The former have the old-fashioned notion that a mortgage means what it says and that in reorganization bond-holders should get theirs even if stockholders are wholly squeezed out. Stockholders have the idea that the purpose of Congress' writing of Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act in 1933 was to help debtors out of trouble by forcing "composition" of debts.

The 1935 amendments to 77 have driven the protective committee business or racket out of rail reorganizations and left matters in most cases to three major interests—a bondholders' committee usually headed by savings bank and insurance men; a stockholders' committee representing in effect the management; and the ICC. The fundamental conflict between the first two has come out in two recent diametrically opposed plans for Northwestern reorganization; in the two conflicting New Haven plans; in a Nov. 17 head-on clash of interpretation of 77 at ICC hearings on the Western Pacific and the Spokane International reorganizations; in the suspension of Chicago & Eastern Illinois proceedings when Senate investigation brought out that the chairman of the Shanks' committee did not feel the equity owners were making sacrifices as great as the bond-holders; and in a recent article in Bankers' Magazine charging that "capital improvement funds" being proposed in current reorganizations are disguised devices to help equity holders at the expense of senior lien holders.

Western Pacific Plan

Another hitherto serious difficulty, the academic objection of the I. C. C. to income bonds, disappeared unexpectedly last September, when the Commission's Finance Bureau included such securities in its Western Pacific plan. However, it was proposed to scale fixed charges down to 1932 levels of $500,000 per year, despite objections that the road has been heavily improved in the last decade, and all interests, creditors, equity holders and all, promptly jumped on the plan. The Commission is now working on the idea of getting all interests to a round table in advance.

The problem is complicated by the fact that in the case of many current reorganizations another railroad is the leading equity owner, as in the case of Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Missouri Pacific, Denver & Rio grande Western, Western Pacific, Wabash, New Haven, Ontario & Western, Susquehanna, and Erie. Section 77, like 77b, was originally written to protect the weak debtor; but where the weak debtor is a strong railroad corporation, or its equivalent, a wicked one, like Chesapeake & Ohio or Pennsylvania, then feelings run differently.

British Bank Head Says Causes of U. S. Slump Are Domestic

NEW YORK (AP)—Edwin Fisher, chairman of Barclays Bank, Ltd., one of England's largest financial institutions, said the underlying causes of the business recession in the United States "are domestic rather than international."

In a statement on international conditions, made at the bank's annual meeting and cabled from London to its New York representative, Mr. Fisher said:

"It is to be hoped that lost confidence will soon be regained, and that private enterprise will be encouraged to exert its influence towards the betterment of trade in that country, which is so important a factor in world prosperity."

"Nations may talk of security of isolation," Mr. Fisher said, "but the fact remains that we are all highly sensitive to what is going on elsewhere—such is the interlocking of our several interests. A prosperous America, with her great population, her wide territory, and her natural resources, could do much to promote a greater degree of well-being among the other countries of the world."

Discussing the "satisfactory state of things" in the United Kingdom, as far as trade is concerned, Mr. Fisher said this causes some people "to look with unwholesome persistence for the 'slump' which they feel of necessity must be around the corner."

"We should have a proper sense of values," he continued. "That bad times follow good is common knowledge, and trade charts with their peaks and depressions supply evidence of this; but as the stage is set today—and it is a different setting from that of 1929—there is little justification for undue concern."

Celotex to Acquire Certain-Teed Stock

CHICAGO (AP)—Celotex Corporation's plan to acquire a 17 per cent interest in the Certain-Teed Products Corporation had the approval of stockholders of the former company.

Celotex plans to buy 9,496 shares of preference stock and 109,360 shares of common stock of Certain-Teed from the Phoenix Securities Corporation, a New York investment company.

Stockholders in their annual meeting also voted to increase the authorized Celotex common to 1,500,000 shares. The company makes insulation and building materials.

Many Interests Oppose Rail Rate Rise Before ICC

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chicago meat packers and representatives of western livestock producers and markets told the Interstate Commerce Commission that farmers would have to bear the costs of a proposed 15 per cent increase in railroad freight rates.

George E. Putnam, economist for Swift & Co., declared the increase would add $15,000,000 to transportation charges on meat and by-products and would "consequently reduce by that amount the revenue which farmers get from their livestock."

The public, he contended, would not stand for higher meat prices.

Endorsing previous testimony by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, Mr. Putnam estimated that the loss to farm income from the rate increase might run as high as $50,000,000.

Armour Opposes Rise

Paul E. Blanchard, counsel for Armour & Co., testified he believed livestock and meats should be exempted from any rate increase until other commodities carried by railroads began again to contribute their normal shares to maintenance of rail services.

Testifying for the United States Potter's Association, J. M. Wells, vice-president of the Homer Laughlin China Company of Newell, W. Va., said his industry would be unable to compete with Japanese and other foreign manufacturers if freight rates were boosted.

V. V. Kelsey, representing the consolidated Feldspar Corporation with plants in New York, Ohio, Tennessee, South Dakota, and Maine, supported Mr. Wells's arguments.

Paper Industry in Opposition

Sheldon E. Wardwell, representing American Newsprint Manufacturers, told the Interstate Commerce Commission that a proposed 15 per cent increase in freight rates would "hasten the end of the American newsprint industry."

Mr. Wardwell, director of the Great Northern Paper Company, said newsprint manufacturers believed that "carriers are entitled to a rate increase," but insisted that newsprint shipments should be exempted.

He said the proposed increase would tend to shift paper mills to Canada and Europe, thereby seriously harming the American industry.

Mr. Wardwell's testimony brought out that the United States mills were not protected by tariff, and that the Canadian mills, because of their waterway shipping routes, would largely escape the proposed freight increase.

The National Glass Container Association of America, represented by John C. Magness, its traffic director, also protested the proposed rate increase.

Retailers Also Oppose

An organization of traveling salesmen opposed an increase in railroad rates before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Opposition was voiced also by meat packers, industrialists, brewers, the National Coal Commission, and representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The United Commercial Travelers of America, represented by J. G. Daly, submitted testimony intended to prove that the increased passenger rate requested by the roads would drive millions of dollars away from the railroads.

He said railroad passenger revenue decreased from $1,286,000,000 in 1920 to $357,000,000 in 1935, as a result of "pricing the commodity too high."

His testimony concluded the hearing on the proposal that rates be increased from the present 2 cents a mile to 2½ cents.

The National Retail Dry Goods Association, with a membership of 5700 stores and sales in excess of $4,000,000,000 annually, told the commission that any increase in freight rates granted railroads should be in the form of emergency charges carrying an expiration date.

The tanners' council, which said it represented 90 per cent of the industry's production, also opposed increased rates.

Auto Output Rate Is Holding Steady

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's automotive reports estimated this week's output of the automobile plants at 65,418 cars and trucks, compared with 65,735 last week and 73,509 for this week last year.

The survey said that "curtailments would be likely in the near future in the plants of several producers, the probability being that weekly February assembly totals will seek a somewhat lower level than those of January.

Valspar Corp. Proposes Capital Readjustments

NEW YORK (AP)—Plans for readjustment of the capital structure of the Valspar Corporation were submitted to stockholders by the management.

They provide for the funding of bank indebtedness and liquidation of preferred stock dividend arrears. Also proposed is the acquisition by the corporation of the assets of its three American subsidiaries and concentration in one company of all manufacturing operations.

Special meetings of stockholders have been called for Feb. 18 at Wilmington, Del., to act upon the plan.

Brokers' Loans Decrease $28,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $654,000,000. The week ended Jan. 19 and the total represented a decrease of $28,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,018,000,000.

Public Rail Control Called Worse Than Private Monopoly

CHICAGO (AP)—M. W. Clement, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said transportation would be worse off if subordinated to public office holders than in the hands of a private monopoly.

"No railroad should be beyond the pale of the judicial decisions of a commission," Mr. Clement said in an address prepared for delivery before the Traffic Club of Chicago. "No railroad desires to be under a commission that goes beyond the pale of those which make a commission necessary.

"As bad as it would be for transportation to become subordinate to the whims or abilities or capacities of a private monopoly, so much worse would it be for it to become subordinate to the whims, abilities, the capacities, or the lack thereof, on the part of public office-holder."

Frazier Jelke & Company Sever Wire Connections With Out-of-Town Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Frazer Jelke, senior partner in Frazier Jelke & Co., announces a decision to discontinue private wire connections with all out-of-town firms.

Mr. Jelke said that the firm will concentrate in the future on its commission brokerage business in New York, London and Amsterdam. It has no branch offices elsewhere.

Mr. Jelke said that although the action represents a change in policy it indicates no retrenchment in services to be offered to the public.

The change will affect correspondent firms with offices in and leased wires to 16 cities: Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Hartford, Louisville, Nashville, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Pittsfield, Richmond, St. Louis, Springfield, Washington and Worcester.

Correspondent firms, it was said, were negotiating for connections with other wire houses. Four firms, with resident exchange members, have been making their offices at Frazier Jelke & Co. These are J. C. Bradford & Co. of Nashville, W. D. Gradison & Co. of Cincinnati, Prescott, Biggar & Co. of Cleveland, and Waldheim, Platt & Co. of St. Louis.

"Decision to withdraw from the wire business has been reached only after long deliberation," Mr. Jelke said. "Because financial markets have altered so radically in recent years, it appears more advisable to confine ourselves to our own investment business in New York, London and Amsterdam.

"Under present conditions maintenance of a country-wide wire system necessitates fixed expenses out of proportion to the risks involved and the results obtained."

Freight Carloadings Up 5.1 P. C. in Week; 16.6 P. C. Below '37

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 580,600 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Jan. 15.

This was an increase of 28,286 cars, or 5.1 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 115,435, or 16.6 per cent, compared with a year ago.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This wk.	Incr. over— Last wk.	Year ago
Miscellaneous freight	209,874	2,006	*62,071
Less-than-carlot merchandise	141,252	*884	*19,677
Coal	131,350	20,863	*29,828
Grain and grain products	42,393	2,721	10,991
Livestock	15,219	578	*349
Forest products	25,871	1,645	*5,898
Ore	7,772	1,318	*3,371
Coke	6,869	39	*4,953

*Decrease.

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BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED

Forty-third Annual General Meeting held in London, 20th January, 1938

Address of Mr. Edwin Fisher, Chairman

After the usual preliminaries, Mr. Fisher addressed the Shareholders as follows:

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION.

The twelve months covered by our Accounts—a year made memorable by the Coronation of our King and Queen—have been eventful in many respects. The year has seen industrial production in this country and the employment of insured workers raised to record high levels, an improvement in the position of the Special Areas, advancing wages and company profits, and rising internal and external trade. It has not been, however, without its anxieties, which, as the months have passed, may have served to cause some diminution in that confidence which has carried us through five years of recovery. The political outlook abroad has remained clouded, and the situation has been disturbed by the contingency of civil war in Spain, and by the outbreak of hostilities in the Far East between China and Japan.

In the United States of America, there has been a definite decline in business activity, which, in view of the economic importance of that country, must be taken into account in considering the prospects for World trade. It would appear, however, that the reasons underlying much of the recession in business on the other side of the Atlantic have been domestic rather than international, and in so far as the remedy lies in the hands of the United States, it is to be hoped that lost confidence will soon be regained, and that private enterprise will be encouraged to exert its influence towards the betterment of trade in that country, which is so important a factor in World prosperity. Nations may talk of the security of isolation, but the fact remains that we all are highly sensitive to what is going on elsewhere—such is the interlocking of our several interests. A prosperous America, with her great population, her wide territory, and her natural resources, could do much to promote a greater degree of well-being among the other countries of the World.

That trade is good in the United Kingdom at the moment, no one will deny. All the evidence we have goes to show that this is indisputably the case. But the very existence of this satisfactory state of things causes some people, unwilling to count their blessings, to look with unwholesome persistence for the "slump" which they feel must of necessity be round the corner. We should have a proper sense of values. That bad times follow good, is common knowledge, and trade charts, with their peaks and depressions, supply evidence of this: but, as the stage is set to-day—and it is a different setting from that of 1929—there is little justification for undue concern. We must count ourselves fortunate that we, in this country, have a measure of general prosperity which is by no means universal, but no country can prosper in isolation and every effort should therefore be made to widen the circle of well-being so that all nations may share in the improvement which scientific and technical developments have made possible. In accepting with proper appreciation and thankfulness the condition of affairs at home, we must not be unmindful of the part played by our Government, which, through its administration of our national finances, its trade negotiations, and its contacts with industry, has done much to restore confidence to the trading community: for confidence is the breath of life to business, and its absence produces that state of hesitation and half-heartedness, which lowers the general system, and has a paralysing effect on all enterprise.

We cannot, however, ignore the fact that recently there has been some fall from the high levels of production and employment attained earlier in the year. This movement has been due in part to seasonal influences which appear to have been more marked in 1937 than in recent years, and in part to a setback in some industries which have been particularly affected by the severe decline in prices of their raw materials. The heavy industries, which include iron and steel, engineering and shipbuilding, may be expected to remain active, and although naturally the Government's rearmament programme has affected them favourably, there are other factors which have helped to make the heavy industries as a whole, leaders in the general prosperity which is being enjoyed. Inasmuch as the rearmament programme looms large in our minds and must necessarily have an important influence on our national expenditure, it is appropriate to make some special reference to it. For reasons which are well known and universally accepted, we have been forced to embark upon a rearmament programme of unprecedented dimensions in time of peace, involving a heavy burden upon the country—a burden which does not cease with the completion of the programme, since provision for maintenance must necessarily be large, if we are to retain that measure of strength which is so essential under present conditions. This expenditure involves a sacrifice on the part of the community as a whole and must, in the long run, tend to depress the standard of living. It is to be hoped, therefore, that a growth of goodwill and mutual understanding between the nations may make it possible to reduce expenditure on armaments, and so lead to a lightening of national budgets.

The armaments programme, superimposed upon an already high level of industrial activity, naturally caused a certain degree of dislocation of production, until the necessary adjustments could be made. As the programme proceeds, however, it will provide, directly and indirectly, employment for a large number of persons for a considerable period, but it is clear when all is said and done that outlay on armaments must be classed as unproductive expenditure. Our aim must be to ensure that, as the work is completed, other work will be ready to take its place, and that preoccupation with production for defence purposes, does not cause us to neglect our overseas markets. Overseas trade is a vital necessity to this country and, although the substantial rise which took place in our exports last year is encouraging, it was overshadowed by a still greater increase in imports. The resulting rise in our unfavourable balance of merchandise trade will no doubt be partly made good by an expansion in invisible exports and if in the future we are to avoid deficits on our balance of international payments, it seems that we must endeavour to narrow the gap between imports and exports of merchandise. This should be brought about by an increase of exports rather than by a curtailment of imports, for the restriction of imports would press hardly upon those countries who, through their sales to us and to others, are enabled to buy those things which are requisite to their needs. At the same time, the high level of our import trade demands a flourishing export trade if we are to enjoy the continuance of our relatively high standard of living. In the architecture of our island economy the export trade might justly be regarded as a keystone and, in appreciating the value of this keystone to the general structure, it is our duty to see that nothing is done to impair its strength. The need for exports has never been greater than it is today and of all the problems facing us it ranks amongst the foremost in importance. Our efforts to secure markets abroad should, therefore, be active and unceasing. Competition is very keen and we should be ever on the alert to sense the changing needs of our customers and be ready to adapt our productive organisation to meet them.

Whatever the future may hold, we may safely say that on balance we are in a stronger position to meet any changes which may cause fluctuations in the level of prosperity, than we were only a few years ago. Taking all the various factors into consideration, therefore, we may regard the year 1937 as one of further progress, and this is reflected in the Accounts which have been submitted to you and to which I now propose to refer in some detail.

CURRENT AND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The total of our Current, Deposit and Other Accounts, on 31st December last, amounted to the record figure for this Bank of £454,645,323 and showed an increase of, about £5 million compared with the figure twelve months earlier. The Shareholders will be interested to know that the average of our Deposits for 1937, as shown in our Monthly Statements, was greater by £12.6 million than for the preceding year. Our monthly figures reveal a marked degree of steadiness, and while the tendency is upward, there is an absence of wide fluctuations—a feature which we consider most satisfactory.

The money deposited with us by our customers consists of the funds left with us on current account which are withdrawable on demand, and of the sums held on Deposit Account, which are placed with us for varying periods. The total is very widely spread, both as to locality and industry. We have about 1,850,000 Accounts, and the increase during the year has been well maintained. It will be seen, therefore, that the average amount held on Current or Deposit Account is in the neighbourhood of £230. On 31st December, about 37 per cent. of the total was held on Deposit Account, and this proportion tends to fluctuate in accordance with variations in the rate of interest paid and the level of business activity in the country. In this connection, it is perhaps worth recording that, at the end of the year 1932, when trade was still backward, the proportion held on Deposit Account was 45 per cent. of the total.

The total of our Cash in Hand and with the Bank of England, at £54,839,825, is higher by nearly £3 million than at the end of December, 1936, and the ratio of this item to the total of our Current, Deposit and Other Accounts, stands at 12.61 per cent., compared with 12.08 per cent. a year ago.

Our Money at Call and Short Notice, at £27,068,850, is a little higher than at the end of December, 1936.

BILLS DISCOUNTED.

At the close of 1937, the total of our Bills Discounted shown in our Balance Sheet was £50,362,681, of which over £25 million were Treasury Bills. The total is rather less than £9 million below the level of a year ago. This movement was in accordance with the trend in evidence during most of the year, both for our own Bank and for the London Clearing Banks as a whole, and it accompanied a reduction in the average allotment of Treasury Bills at the weekly tenders throughout the past year, to £43.3 million, against £44.7 million in 1936. Discount rates have shown little change compared with the previous year, the average tender rate at which Treasury Bills were allotted during 1937, having fallen slightly to the low level of 11s. 2d. per cent., against 11s. 7d. per cent. for the preceding twelve months.

The proportion of our funds employed in discounting bills rose considerably during the years when the demand for loans and overdrafts was declining, and the reduction which has since taken place in the item of Bills Discounted reflects a return to more normal conditions. There was evidence last year that the volume of commercial bills available for discount had shown some expansion on the previous twelve months but there is still room for improvement in this direction.

INVESTMENTS.

It will also be recalled that, when the demand for banking Advances was falling off during the depression years, and for some time after recovery had set in, the Banks bought investments and so found employment for the funds released and for the new deposits that were being accumulated. Now that the recovery in trade has brought about a welcome increase in the demand for loans and overdrafts, it would be natural to expect some decrease in their holdings of securities and the figures for our own Bank show that the funds required to satisfy the larger demands of our Customers for accommodation have been provided in part by a reduction of our Investments which, excluding our holdings in Affiliated Banks, have fallen to £102,423,395, compared with £109,367,473 at the end of 1936.

The London Clearing Banks as a whole are large investors in Government securities, but they are not the only large holders. It is not always appreciated that the holdings of Government securities by Government Departments and by Public Institutions and Public Funds, such as the Post Office Savings Bank, the National Health Insurance Fund, the Unemployment Insurance Fund, and the Trustee Savings Banks—whose investments are managed by the National Debt Commissioners—are greater than those of the Clearing Banks. There can be little doubt, therefore, that, with these large resources, dealings by the National Debt Commissioners, on behalf of these various Funds, can and may at times appreciably influence the market for gilt-edged securities. During a period of prosperity, when certain of these Funds are accumulating resources, investments made by the National Debt Commissioners would afford support for the gilt-edged market: but the fact has to be borne in mind that in bad times the movement might be in the other direction. On the other hand, as a counteracting factor, experience of the depression has shown that a decrease in business activity and a lack of opportunities for the employment of capital usually attract investors to the gilt-edged market.

ADVANCES.

There has been a considerable expansion in our Advances during the past 12 months, the total on 31st December last being £196,264,896 compared with £179,655,011 at the end of 1936. This rise, which has been well distributed, reflects the increased trading activity of the country and the higher level of prices. An analysis of our Advances, as at the end of November last, shows that the number of Customers borrowing from the Bank at that time had increased, compared with the end of November, 1936, from 202,228 to 215,688, and there had been a slight rise in the amount of the average Advance, from £854 to £887. It is also notable that the increase in the number of borrowers occurred mainly amongst those having Advances not exceeding £1,000.

Loans to productive industries accounted for no less than 32.2 per cent. of the total outstanding at the end of November, and in only one case, namely, coalmining, was there a reduction, although that industry undoubtedly had a busier year. Of the increases, particular importance attaches to the rise in the accommodation granted to the heavy industries, the activity in which has been especially pronounced.

As an indication of the widespread nature of the growth in our Advances last year, I would mention that amongst those to whom we lent more were textile manufacturers, the clothing industries, merchants and wholesalers in both primary goods and manufactured articles, retailers, Local Authorities and public utility undertakings, builders—including building material manufacturers and public works contractors—and Building Societies.

The expansion in building activity in recent years, of which evidence can be seen on every side, is important owing to the many other trades dependent upon it, in a greater or less degree, as suppliers of the materials used in construction. It is this characteristic of the industry which has no doubt prompted fears in certain directions as to the effect on the general level of prosperity should a substantial reversal of the trend take place. When we come to examine the position, however, we find notable omissions in the statistics available. For instance, there are no estimates of the cost of plans approved in the London County Council area, while the figures compiled by the Board of Trade for the purpose of the quarterly Index of Production relate to only 30 per cent. of the activity in the building industry, against 90 per cent. for all other groups. Nevertheless, the statistics which are available, while they show some falling off compared with 1936, reflect the high level of construction maintained. For the first 11 months of 1937 the building plans approved by 146 Local Authorities—which, by their nature, indicate at any one time the future rather than the current output—amounted to an estimated cost of £100.8 million, and while this figure did not reach that for the same period of the preceding year, namely, £108 million, it greatly exceeded the totals of £63 million and £73.1 million for the whole 12 months of each of the years 1931 and 1929 respectively. Moreover, while the Board of Trade Index of Production for building materials and building in the third quarter of last year was slightly lower than in the same period of 1936, it was 61.6 per cent. greater than the quarterly average for 1930. Cheap money has undoubtedly assisted the building trades in recent years and this factor is still operative.

Our Advances to farmers were greater last year than a year earlier. The agricultural industry provides employment for about 1,350,000 persons in Great Britain, and in this respect ranks high among the great productive industries of the country. There has been a noticeable improvement in the condition of agriculture in this country in recent years, as indicated by the latest statistics of output and prices, and it is to be hoped that the new legislation passed last year will be successful in furthering the economic interests of the industry and, in particular in securing greater productivity of the land. To Englishmen, the countryside is their heritage, and any steps taken to improve the lot of the farmer, so that he may be enabled to make a living and to pay fair wages, must make a direct appeal. Failing such steps, the depopulation of the countryside will continue, and land will tend to go out of cultivation, with the gradual disappearance of those "key men" who, by virtue of long tradition, know the land and the arts of husbandry. It is for this reason that the measures of assistance afforded by the Government to an industry vital to our needs, are to be welcomed. In the final analysis, there is no divergence between the respective interests of the agricultural and of the industrial communities of the country. It is imperative that the nation should make the best possible use of its resources for economic food production. Nevertheless, in framing our policy, we must realise that we are dependent upon the rest of the World for a very large part of our essential foodstuffs, and that our ability to compete in international markets, and at the same time to maintain our standard of living, with a proper level of nutrition for the population, depends on the availability of an adequate volume of cheap food.

NET PROFIT.

The Net Profit for the year ended 31st December last, after payment of all charges and after making provision for all Bad and Doubtful Debts and for Contingencies, amounted to the sum of £2,133,825 3s. 11d. and showed an increase of £239,464 3s. 6d. compared with the previous year. The sum of £639,767 13s. 4d. was brought forward from 31st December, 1936, making a total to be dealt with of £2,773,592 17s. 3d. The Directors have decided to appropriate a sum of £500,000 as an addition to the Published Reserve of the Bank, making that Fund £10,750,000. In view of the continued increase in our business, we feel that this is a prudent step and one which will meet with the approval of the Shareholders. A sum of £200,000 has been applied towards the reduction of Premises Account. Our Premises now stand in the Balance Sheet at £7,381,855, which we regard as a conservative figure. After making these appropriations, the Directors recommend the payment of dividends at the same rates as previously, namely, 10 per cent. per annum on the "A" Shares, and 14 per cent. per annum on the "B" and "C" Shares, less Income Tax, involving a total of £1,562,202 2s. for the year, leaving the sum of £511,390 15s. 3d. to be carried forward.

Year by year the transactions which the Bank carries out on behalf of its Customers show steady expansion, and this has been due in large measure to the growth in the facilities which we place at their disposal. There has again been an increase in the entries at the various branches of the Bank passed to accounts of Customers. Our Turnover for 1937 was £9,780 million, and shows a growth of over £900 million compared with 1935—a two-year period of comparison.

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

The experience of our Affiliated Banks operating overseas and of our foreign branches in London and the Provinces confirms the indications, apparent in other directions, of the improvement in economic conditions which has been a feature in many parts of the World during 1937. The increase in internal trade in most countries in recent years has overflowed into external markets and, according to calculations made by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations, the volume of World trade has advanced and is only slightly less low the level of the year 1929. Satisfactory as this progress may be in some respects, it only tends to show what could be accomplished if a substantial reduction could be made in the numerous restrictions which still hamper and obstruct international commerce; we are approaching a time when the raising of the standard of living will depend more and more upon the lessening of these restrictions. This fact was publicly recognised over a year ago, in the Declaration on Monetary Policy made by the Governments of France, the United States and this country, which emphasised the necessity for the development of international trade and for early action to relax progressively the system of quotas and exchange controls, with a view to their abolition. This Declaration and the adjustments which were made in the values of a number of Continental currencies—notably those of France, Switzerland, Holland and Italy—were followed by action on the part of certain of the countries concerned, in reducing tariffs and relaxing quota restrictions. In 1937, there have been other instances of the unilateral reduction of trade barriers, and some countries have also found it possible, in various ways, to lighten the restrictive effect of exchange regulations. But much remains to be done, and the method of bilateral agreement, slow as this must necessarily be, still seems to be the main practicable way of reducing trade barriers between countries. It is to be hoped that the negotiations for an agreement between this country and the United States will be brought to an early and successful conclusion.

When we come to analyse the reasons underlying many of the restrictions at present in force and the inability to set in motion those measures which would help to increase the flow of goods between nations, one is struck by the widespread lack of confidence prevailing. The effect of this lack of confidence can be seen in the endeavours of countries to make themselves as far as possible self-sufficient, in the large hoarding of gold by individuals, and in the absence of any marked revival in foreign lending in the international capital markets. In the past, this country has greatly assisted in the development of the resources of the World by the provision of long-term capital. In recent years, the new money provided for this purpose by the creditor countries has suffered a drastic reduction—partly as a result of the restrictions imposed, and partly owing to unsatisfactory World conditions as shown by the defaults that have taken place in respect of existing obligations. In fact, there are indications that the amount of new issues on foreign account in the important lending markets of the World has been less than the redemption repayment and repatriation of old foreign loans. The benefit of having a large volume of capital invested overseas as a reserve in times of emergency has been demonstrated in the past, and it is not always fully appreciated that a very large part of the imports which we need to maintain the standard of living of the country is paid for by the income received in respect of the savings of British investors. For example, in the year 1936, had we not been in receipt of this income, this country would have had to sell abroad an additional £195 million of exports, or increase the value of the services rendered to countries and individuals abroad, or reduce her purchases from overseas, which would lead to a reduction in the standard of living. To argue that losses in the past have been made in respect of loans from this country for development abroad, takes us nowhere, and to refrain from foreign lending on that score alone, would be unreasonable, although it is realised that at the present time the number of creditworthy borrowers in a position to approach the international capital markets for funds is limited. Care must of necessity be used in the selection of the project to be financed,

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
15 3¼s '43-40 June	106.12	106.9	106.9
4 3¼s '41	107.18	107.18	107.18
1 3¾s '47-43	108.15	108.15	108.15
11 3¼s '45-43	108.8	108	108
1 3¼s '46-44	107.25	107.25	107.25
21 4s 54-44	113.7	113.7	113.7
9 2⅞s '47-45	104.26	104.25	104.26
26 2½s '45	103.18	103.18	103.18
1 3¼s '49-46	106.28	106.28	106.28
27 2¾s '51-48	102.25	102.22	102.22
10 3¼s '52-49	106.15	106.15	106.15
150 2½s '53-49	100.4	100.1	100.1
216 2¾s '54-51	101.27	101.25	101.25
1 3s '55-51	104.24	104.24	104.24
3 2⅞s '60-55	102.19	102.19	102.19
26 2¾s '59-56	101.17	101.16	101.17

Federal Farm Mortgage

6 3s '47-42	104.18	104.18	104.18
103 3¼s '64-44	104.22	104.22	104.22
26 3s '49-44	104.8	104.5	104.5

Home Owners' Loan

6 2¾s '49-39	102.6	102.6	102.6
10 2¼s '44-42	101.29	101.29	101.29
5 3s '52-44	104.8	104.8	104.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	100	100	100
7 Alleghany 5s '44	73	72⅞	73
5 Alleghany 5s '49	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
6 Alleghany 5s '50 st	33	33	33
23 Allis Chalm 4s '52	104¾	104¼	104¾
1 Am&For P5s 2030	55	55	55
5 Am Ice 5s '53	98	98	98
7 AmJGChem 5½s '49	103⅞	103¾	103¾
2 Ani Int 5½s '49	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
7 Am T&T 5½s '43	113¾	113½	113¾
24 Am T&T 3½s '66	101¼	100¾	100¾
16 Am T & T 3¼s 61	101¼	100⅝	101
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
19 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104¼	104	104¼
3 Ang C Nitra deb 67	29	29	29
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	39	39	39
9 Arm Del 57	93¼	93¼	93¼
7 Arm Del 4s 65	92½	92¼	92½
11 AT&SF 4s 95	108¼	108	108
8 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	104½	104½	104½
10 ACLine 1st 4s 52	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
10 ACL cit 4s 52	72	72	72
5 ACLine 4½s 64	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	30	29½	30
4 Atl Gu & Wl 5s 59	56⅞	56½	56½
1 Bald Loco 1st 5s 40 st	101	101	101
47 B&O rfg 6s 95	36¾	35½	35½
3 B&O 1st 5s 48	67	66	66½
25 B&O rfg 5s 95	32½	32	32½
6 B&O 5s 96F	32	31	31½
8 B&O 5s 2000 D	31½	30⅝	31¼
39 B&A cv 4½s 60	28	27⅛	27⅝
8 B&O 4s 48	62½	62	62
5 B&O4sPLE&WV 41	48	47½	47½
13 B&O 5s SW 50	48	46¾	46¾
2 B&O 4s TC 59	44¾	44½	44½
21 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	104½	104½	104½
4 Bell TPA 5s 48 B	118¾	118¾	118¾
5 Bell TPa 5s 60C	127	127	127
1 Beth Stl 4½s '60	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	95¼	95	95¼
32 Boston&Me 5s 67	38	37½	37½
13 Bost&Me 4s JJ61	33	32	32½
12 Boston&Me 5s 55	38¼	37½	37½
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	104	104	104
12 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	54⅞	54	54¼
2 Bkly Un Gas 4s 47	106	106	106
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	69	69	69
7 Bkly U Gas 5s 57B	94⅞	94¾	94¾
5 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	111½	111½	111½
9 Buf R&P 4½s 57	34	32⅝	34
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116⅜	116	116
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114	114	114
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	125¼	125½	125½
13 Can Pac 5s '54	104	103½	103½
6 Can Pac 4½s '46	102¾	102⅝	102¾
16 Can Pac 4½s '60	97¼	97	97¼
20 Can Pac 4s perp	88¾	88¾	88½
1 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	76¾	76¾	76¾
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	44	44	44
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	104¼	104	104
7 Cen Pac 5s '60	64¾	64	64
24 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	93	93	93
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	61¾	61¾	61¾
2 C & O cn 5s '39	105½	105½	105½
2 C & O 4½s '92	119	119	119
9 C & O 3½s '96 D	94¼	93½	94¼
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	24	24	24
82 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	103¼	102⅞	103
14 CB&Q 4½s '77	100	100	100
7 CB&Q gen 4s '58	105½	104½	104½
15 CB&Q 4s III '89	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15	15	15
2 Chic Gt West 4s'59	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
8 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	12¾	12	12¾
37 CMSP&P 2½ 5s 2000	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
8 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	33½	32½	32½
3 CM&SP gen 4s'89	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
3 Chi&NW 4½s'36	21	20⅝	20⅝
13 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
17 Chi & NW 4s'87	16	15⅜	15⅜
7 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	8½	8¼	8¼
8 CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	7½	7½	7½
5 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	5¼	5¼	5¼
3 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	7½	7½	7½
9 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	105	104	105
1 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	94½	94½	94½
2 Childs Co 5s'43	64½	64½	64½
7 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66	104½	104¼	104¼
8 CCC&StL 4½s'77	60	60	60
13 Clev Elec Il 3¾s'65	111	11	111
7 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	94	92¾	94
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77C	87¼	87¼	87¼
10 Col F & I 5s'43	101	101	101
3 Col & So 4½s'80	42	41½	41⅝
18 Colmbia G 5s 1961	94½	93¾	93¾
3 Col Ry P&L 4s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97¼	97⅜	97½
4 Com'l Inv Tr 2½s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Conn Riv Pw 3¾s'61	106	106	106
3 Con Edis 3¼s'46	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
2 Con Edis 2½s'56	102	102	102
16 Con Gas NY 4½s'51	107	107	107
20 Con Oil 3½s'51	99¼	98⅝	98⅞
1 Container 5s '43	90½	90½	90½
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 Dayton P&L 3½s'60	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	51¼	50⅛	51¼
1 Det Edis 4½s'51 st	108½	108½	108½
2 D&RG 4s'36 1st	12⅞	12½	12⅞
15 D&RG West 5s'55	7	6¼	6¼
4 D&RG West 5s'78	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Det Ed 4½s'61	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Det Ed 4s '65	110¾	110½	110¾
16 Det Ed 3½s'66	106	106	106
1 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	101½	101½	101½
33 Erie rfg 5s '67	19¼	18¾	19
53 Erie rfg 5s '75	19⅛	18⅜	19
3 Erie 1st 4s'96	51	50¼	50¼
24 Erie gen lien 4s '96	31	30	31
3 Erie cv 4s '53 A	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
5 Erie cv 4s '53 B	24	24	24
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	58	58	58
5 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	98½	98½	98½
10 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102	102	102
10 Gen Cable 5½s '47	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	120½	120½	120½
6 Hud&Man 5½s '57	54½	54	54½
1 Hud&Man nc 5s '57	19	21½	20½
4 Ill Bel Tel 3½s '70 B	108½	108½	108½
11 Gen rfg 4s '53	41	41	41
1 Ill Cen 4s '55	48¾	46¾	46¾
9 Ill Cen 4½s '66	33	31⅞	33
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	53	53	53
2 Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	72	72	72
24 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	42¾	41¼	42¼
20 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
14 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	18¾	18¾	18¾
8 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '56	53	52½	53
1 Int Agric 5s '42 st	100½	100½	100½
6 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	5¼	5	5
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	17	16¾	16¾
13 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	16½	16	16
4 Int Hydro El 6s '44	67¾	67½	67½
11 Int Paper 6s '55	82	79¼	79¼
7 Int Paper 5s '47	89	88⅞	89
33 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	88¾	88½	88½
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	58	58	58
12 Int T&T 5s '55	61½	61	61½
2 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	96½	96¼	96½
3 K C South 5s '50	60	60	60
10 K C Term 4s '60	107	106¾	107
10 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	78	78	78
2 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	103½	103½	103½
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Kresge Found 4s '45	100½	100¼	100¼
14 Lac Gas 5½s '53	59¾	59	59¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60	59	59	59
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	87	87	87
3 L S & M S 3½s '97	98	98	98
20 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30¾	30⅝	30⅝
6 Lehigh C & N 4½s'54C	63	63	63
4 Leh Val Coal 6s '38	98½	98½	99
30 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	37½	36¼	36¼
13 Leh Val 4½s 2003	27⅜	27	27⅛
15 Leh Val 4s 2003	25½	25	25½
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	129¾	129¾	129¾
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	123¾	123¾	123¾
2 StLIM&S4sR&G'33	58½	58½	58½
8 StLPeo&NW5s'48	18	18	18
1 St L S F 4s '50 A	13	13	13
2 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	11½	11½	11½
1 St L SW 5s '52	20½	20½	20½
50 San Diego G&E 4s '65	109¾	109½	109½
12 Schulco 6½s'46 A st	20	19⅞	20
3 Schulco 6½s'46 B st	27	27	27
1 Sea A L 4½s '59	8¼	8¼	8¼
Sea AL rfg 4s '59	8¼	8¼	8¼
9 Shell Un 3½s'51	100¼	100	100¼
10 SoconyVacOil3½s'50	107¾	107⅜	107¾
5 SoBellT&T3¼s'62	102¾	102⅜	102¾
3 So Cal Gas 4s '65	108	108	108
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	92	92	92
11 Sou Pac 4½s'68	84½	83¼	84
14 Sou Pac 4½s'81	54½	53	54
18 So Pac 4½s'69	54	53	54
5 So Pac rfg 4s '55	80¼	80¼	80¼
5 So Pac 3¾s'46	74	74	74
13 Mon W Pa P 5½s'60	104	103¼	104
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	59	59	59
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	62	62	62
17 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
10 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'48	104⅜	104	104⅜
10 Nat Ry Mex 4½s'57 asd	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Nat RR Mex 4s '51 asd	1¾	1¾	1¾
10 Natl Steel 4s '65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
6 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	64	63½	63½
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	60	60	60
3 NO TexM 5½s'54	35¾	35¾	35¾
16 NYC rfg 5s 2013	65	65	65
19 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59	58	59
1 NYC cn 4s '98	74	74	74
5 NYC 3½s '48	86¾	86¾	86¾
49 NYC 3½s '52	79¾	79	79
15 NYC&HR 4s '42	93	93	93
14 NYC&cHR 3½s '97	90	89½	89½
1 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	81	81	81
6 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	64½	64	64
12 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	57	56	57
12 N Y Ch&StL 4½s '78	48	47¾	48
3 NY Ch&StL 3½s'47	93	93	93
5 NY Conn 4½s'53	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 NY Edis 3¼s'65	104	103½	103½
6 NY Edis 3¼s'66	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 NYGEl&P 4s '49	113¾	113¾	113¾
4 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	20⅝	20¼	20¼
2 NYNH&H 3½s '47	16	16	16
10 NWNH&H 3½s '56	17½	16	17½
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	9½	9½	9½
2 NY Steam 6s '47	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 NY Steam 5s '56	105⅝	105½	105½
14 NY Tel 4½s '39	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
45 NY Tel 3¼s '67	105½	105½	105½
3 NiagaraFallsP3½s66	106	106	106
2 Niagara Sh 5½c '50	94	94	94
17 Norf & W 4s '96	119¾	119	119
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102½	102½	102½
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s'57A	103	103	103
5 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	101	101	101
39 Nor Pac 6s 2047	78¾	78	78⅛
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	70	70	70
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	68	68	68
11 Nor Pac 4s '97	87½	87¼	87½
20 Nor Pac 3s 2047	57⅞	57	57
6 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104¼	102¾	102¾
9 Ohio Ed 4s '67	101½	101½	101½
1 OklahomaG&E3¾s66	101½	100¾	101½
2 OklahomaG&E 4s '46	107½	107½	107½
5 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	107½	107½	107½
26 Or-WashRR&N 4s61	103½	102½	102½
2 Otis Steel 4½s '41	74	73¾	73¾
4 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	101⅜	101½	101½
11 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	106	106	106
8 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	109	109	109
6 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	104½	103½	103½
2 Para Bway 3¼s '55 ct	54½	54	54½
1 Pat & Pass 5s '49	118½	118½	118½
11 Pen Ohi&Det 4½s'77	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
2 Pen Co 3½s'44 D	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Pen Co 4s '63	99½	99	99¼
40 Pen RR gen 5s '68	109⅛	108¾	108¾
6 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	118½	118½	118½
31 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	102¼	101½	101½
42 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88	86⅝	87
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	98¾	96⅞	97
8 Pen RR 3¾s'52	97¼	97⅛	97⅞
29 Pen RR 3¾s'70	92	92	92
29 Pen RR 3¾s'52	83	81¾	83
5 PeoGL&C Chi 5s'47	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1 Peoria&PekUn5½s'74	105	105	105
5 Pere Marq 5s '56	80¼	80¼	80¼
29 Phila Co 5s '67	92⅜	92½	92⅜
3 Phil Elec 3½s '67	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	5	5	5
4 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	17⅜	17½	17½
1 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 PCC & StL 4½s'70 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
14 PCC & StL 4½s'77	101	101	101
134 Philippine Ry 4s '37	22	18½	22
17 PCC&S L 4½s'42B	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 Pitt&WVa 4½s'52B	55½	55	55¼
4 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	55½	55	55
5 Porti Gen E 4½s'60	52¼	52¼	52¼
7 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Readg 4½s'97A	85½	84¼	84¼
1 Readg 4½s'97 B	85	85	85
8 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	66½	66	66
7 Repub Steel 5½s'54	108¼	108	108
10 Repub Steel 4½s'61	83¾	83½	83½
20 Repub Steel 4½s'56	85	85	85
1 Rev Cop&B 4½s'56	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Roch G&E 5s '62 E	109½	109½	109½
6 Safeway Strs 4s '47	103¾	103½	103½
1 Saguenay P 4½s'66	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 StLIM&S4sR&G'33	58½	58½	58½
8 StLPeo&NW5s'48	18	18	18
1 St L S F 4s '50 A	13	13	13
2 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	11½	11½	11½
1 St L SW 5s '52	20½	20½	20½
50 San Diego G&E 4s '65	109¾	109½	109½
12 Schulco 6½s'46 A st	20	19⅞	20
3 Schulco 6½s'46 B st	27	27	27
1 Sea A L 4½s '59	8¼	8¼	8¼
Sea AL rfg 4s '59	8¼	8¼	8¼
9 Shell Un 3½s'51	100¼	100	100¼
10 SoconyVacOil3½s'50	107¾	107⅜	107¾
5 SoBellT&T3¼s'62	102¾	102⅜	102¾
3 So Cal Gas 4s '65	108	108	108
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	92	92	92
11 Sou Pac 4½s'68	84½	83¼	84
14 Sou Pac 4½s'81	54½	53	54
18 So Pac 4½s'69	54	53	54
5 So Pac rfg 4s '55	80¼	80¼	80¼
5 So Pac 3¾s'46	74	74	74

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22	5⅞	Conn Ry & L pf	70	9⅛	8½	9½	+ ½
67	63	Cons Cigar pf (7)	10	68	68	68	Jan 15
95	63	Cons Cigpfww (6½)	60	69	68½	68½	Nov 1
94	68	Cons Cig pr pf (6½)	10	73	73	73	Jan 17
77	46¾	Corn Exchange (3)	20	55	54¾	54¾	+ ⅞
17⅜	3	Cuba RR pf	120	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅜
127	70	Cuban-Am S pf (18g)	40	80	80	80	Jan 18
86	54½	Cushman 7% pf (3½)	20	50	50	50	Jan 12
62	24	Cushman $8 pf	20	22½	22½	22½	Jan 7
109	96½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	10	103½	103½	103½	Jan 19
5	5	Detroit & Mackinac	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	Dec 16
30	12½	Detroit & Mac pf	60	13	13	13	Dec 3
41¼	27	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	20	31	31	31	Jan 19
122	106	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	113	113	113	Jan 12
114½	109½	Duquesne Lt 1 pf (5)	20	113½	113½	113½	
164	150	Eastman Kod pf (6)	10	160	160	160	Jan 18
115½	100	Endicott-John pf (5)	20	106½	106½	106½	Jan 19
80	75¾	Erie & Pitts (3½)	20	76	76	76	Sep 10
5⅜	1	Fairbanks Co	100	2	2	2	Jan 20
28	7½	Fairbanks pf	40	10⅜	10	10	
103	72¾	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	10	72¾	72¾	72¾	Dec 31
39¾	20	Filene's Sns (1.70z)	10	20	20	20	Dec 29
98	80	Food Mach pf (4½)	10	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ¼
135	66	Foster Wheeler pf	30	67	66	66	Jan 19
83	40	Franklin Simon pf	70	40½	40	40	Jan 13
117	102	Freeport Sul pf (6)	80	104	103¾	103¾	—2¼
73	20½	Fuller pr pf	30	27	26	27	+1½
68½	6½	Fuller 2 pf	320	13½	12½	12½	—1
33	10⅛	Gamewell	10	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jan 20
106¼	88	Gannett pf (6)	10	90	90	90	
153	117	Gen Baking pf (8)	30	119¼	118	118	Jan 20
152	106	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	110½	110½	110½	Jan 18
64½	33	Gen G & El cv pf	10	34	34	34	Dec 10
124	117	Gen Mills pf (6)	20	118⅛	118½	118½	Jan 17
110	99	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	160	104	103	104	Jan 7
117½	85	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	20	90	90	90	Jan 18
88	13½	Gen Steel Cast pf	20	25⅞	25½	25½	
105½	55	Gen Time In pf (6)	40	95	95	95	Dec 21
115	85½	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	77	77	77	Jan 19
99	54	Goth Silk Ir pf (7)	50	58	57¾	58	Dec 29
141½	129	Gt W Sug pf (7)	10	127	127	127	Jan 19
64¼	50½	Green B & W (7½gg)	40	50½	50½	50½	Nov 24
98	60	Greene Cananea (3a)	10	60	60	60	Nov 15
59	12	Guantanamo Sug pf	10	25	25	25	Jan 20
38	26½	Hack W pf A (1¾)	60	32	32	32	Jan 19
108	95	Hamilton W pf (6)	10	100	100	100	Jan 20
105	92	Hanna $5 pf (5)	10	95½	95½	95½	Jan 20
140	121	Harb-Walk pf (6)	10	121	121	121	Dec 23
106½	55¼	Hat Corp pf (6½)	10	65	65	65	Jan 17
166	129	Heime pf (7)	20	142	142	142	Jan 19
135½	125	Hercules P pf (6)	10	126¾	126¼	126¾	Jan 19
120½	93	Holland F pf (5)	10	100	100	100	Jan 13
114⅜	109	Holly Sug pf (7)	20	109½	109½	109½	Nov 27
72	34	Illinois Cent LL (4)	70	34	33	34	+1
143	132	Ingersoll Rd pf (6)	20	138	138	138	Jan 20
111½	92	Interch Corp pf (6)	10	94	94	94	Jan 15
10	2¼	Int Ry Cent Amer	1710	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
57½	34	Int Ry C Am pf (5g)	380	48½	46	4	+1½
110	65	Int Silver pf (10g)	10	65	65	65	Jan 3
107½	70	Intrst D Strs pf (7)	20	75	75	75	Jan 15
127	116	Island Crk C pf (6)	10	116¼	116¼	116¼	Jan 19
126	120	Johns-Man pf (7)	70	124	123	123	Jan 20
136	64¾	Jones & L S pf (5¾g)	120	75	73½	75	+1½
121	115½	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	118	118	118	Dec 23
110	80	Keith-A O pf (5¼k)	100	83	80	80	Dec 1
109½	80	Kendall pf (6a)	10	8	87	8	Jan 20
71	20	Kinney (G R) pf	10	20	20	20	Dec 29
35½	11	Kinney pr pf (1½gg)	80	15½	15¼	15½	Jan 18
27⅞	6	Laclede Gas	50	15	15	15	Jan 19
41½	2	Laclede Gas pf	60	26½	25½	26¼	Jan 20
203	97	Lehigh P C 4% pf (4)	50	100	100	100	Jan 17
110	101	Loose-W B 8% pf (8)	10	106	106	106	Jan 18
147¾	125	Lorillard pf (7)	10	134	134	134	
132½	123⅛	MacAnd & F pf (6)	60	126	125	126	+4⅜
21½	5½	Manati Sug pf ct	40	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jan 18
39	10	Manhattan Ry std	20	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Jan 17
3½	¾	Market St Ry	10	¾	¾	¾	Jan 10
2	3	Market St Ry pf	10	6	6	6	Jan 17
39	6¾	Market St Ry pr pf	10	9	9	9	Jan 18
6½	1⅜	Market St Ry 7 pf	40	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 13
166	142	Math Alkali pf (7)	50	152	152	152	Dec 10
111	75	Maytag 1 pf (6)	20	90	90	90	+11½
44	35	Maytag Of xw (3)	30	36	36	36	Aug 9
112¾	78½	McLellan Sto pf (6)	30	80	78½	78½	Dec 1
101	66½	Mead Corp pf (6)	30	69	69	69	Jan 13
47¾	16½	Menzel 8% pf (2½)	30	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
41	14	Merch & M Tr	10	16½	16½	16½	Jan 13
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The Gadget on the Hearth: Pies Bake Before Your Eyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—While some of the new wrinkles in household stoves, refrigerators, and washing machines were exhibited for the first time here recently, others, fresh from the inventors' laboratory, are waiting for the industrialist's word to go into production, it was learned at the house furnishings winter market held here recently.

The single drawback to going ahead with the new samples and putting them into mass production for the American housewife to use any enjoy, it was explained, is the present lull in business and the small orders being placed in practically all houseware lines. Although five floors of hotel corridors were lined with exhibitors—the largest aggregate of displays in the house furnishings and major equipment line ever shown—the buyers did not warm up with very large orders, it was reported.

But the manufacturers are hoping for a change in business conditions, and they are sure that the inventories back in the buyers' home towns are very low. Many merchants bought on a very conservative basis, it was said, and very few placed orders for merchandise beyond May 1. But they "shopped around" from one floor to another and got full information, so that as soon as their own businesses warrant it they will be ready with repeat orders.

Visible Pie

There were many interesting household devices. Shiny white console stoves displayed glass oven doors through which cherry pies could be seen browning. But the electric washing machine with its port hole window "stole the show." It practically "took in" family washings throughout the week and finished almost 500 separate batches.

One woman, unconvinced that all the operations could be accomplished without the touch of human hands and that the clothes could be put in dry and come out all cleansed, rinsed, and wrung to a damp dryness, was urged to bring down her own family wash.

The following day she returned with three swimming bags full of soiled clothes. After the demonstrator had thrown the clothes into the washer, closed the port hole door, and set the indicator, they both sat back in rocking chairs to watch the performance. They saw through the glass door the revolutions of the garments in the suds, the automatic change to rinsing water, the sprays of clear water, the draining of the machine, the spinning of the clothes when the water was forced out leaving them almost dry enough to iron, and finally the automatic stopping of the machine.

"It's almost human," the woman remarked.

Eggs Automatically

In the electrical appliance field many new gadgets were shown. An egg cooker, for instance, automatically cooks the eggs and then lifts the lid for the morning breakfast. The electric iron now has an air-cooled handle. It is streamlined, with a side outlet for the cord to keep it out of the way.

Vacuum cleaners have an adjuster which fits the nozzle to any height carpet, and a change can be made by merely touching the foot to the gadget without leaning over. The new toasters can do three slices of bread at once and automatically turn themselves off when they have finished the toasting job.

Other new ideas—some of them revolutionary for the kitchen—are still only in blue print form. For development they await better business conditions.

La Follette Opponents Divided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Intra-party differences among Republicans and Democrats have tended to impede a united movement against the Wisconsin Progressive administration, launched here recently with some promise of attaining influential proportions.

Opposition to the La Follette control, encouraged by the success of a bi-partisan working arrangement in the 1937 legislative session, crystallized in the launching of a coalition plan in November, but subsequent developments have occasioned delay in organization for the 1938 campaign.

The most pronounced differences have arisen among the ranks of Republican leaders, some of whom have openly opposed the coalition movement on the ground that it might jeopardize control of the next Legislature by anti-La Follette groups.

The net result has been a series of postponements of a state-wide conference scheduled at Stevens Point after a preliminary organization meeting in Madison.

The November meeting of some 90 Democrats, Republicans, Lemke Unionists and dissenting Progressives took place on call of James J. Kerwin and Suel Arnold, Milwaukee Democrat and Republican fusionist leaders. The call proposed a course unconcerned with national politics, concentrating upon a coalition slate for the five elective state offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General, while preserving party labels as far as possible and the place of each major party on the primary and general election ballots.

"Specter of Dictatorship"

"During the recent session of the Legislature, Wisconsin was confronted with the specter of dictatorship for the first time in its history," the call said in reference to the special session in which the Governor whipped through a drastic reorganization program. "To argue that the dictatorial method used was justified by the merits of the legislation forced through is to admit that the mandates of a dictator are better for Wisconsin than legislative government. This is the crisis that confronts the State.

"If legislation deemed necessary and meritorious by the Governor of the State and his cohorts is to be put on the statute books without reading and without debate, then Wisconsin might better dispense with the Legislature entirely and elects a dictator for life."

The conference elected William J. Campbell, veteran Republican leader of Oshkosh, as permanent chairman, and adopted a plan embodying creation of an executive committee to comprise 70 or 80 members, with instructions to meet at least 90 days before the 1938 fall primary and select a coalition candidate for each of the major state offices on both the Democratic and Republican ballots. Under the plan, the "other party" would put a "straw man" on its ballot in opposition to each coalition candidate in the November election.

A steering committee headed by Mr. Kerwin subsequently was chosen at a December meeting in Milwaukee, and the State-wide conference was called for Stevens Point for a later date in the same month, to "set the stage" and define principles for a proposed platform. It was postponed from December to January, and then postponed again, with an announcement that all positions had not been filled on the executive committee.

The Democratic Party has had its dissensions in a division of support for the gubernatorial nomination between followers of Harry W. Bolens, Port Washington, and William D. Carroll, Prairie du Chien, both Democratic leaders in the State Senate in sessions of past years. Republican sentiment has not crystallized upon any candidate, although Julius Heil, Milwaukee manufacturer with an excellent labor record, has indicated a receptive attitude. A Heil boom in the last campaign, however, collapsed in the early stages.

Republican hesitancy has been furthered by the stand of certain party observers, who have professed to see opportunity for a Republican victory in 1938 in evidences and rumors of a split in the Progressive ranks.

Whether these differences are minor or major has not been manifested, and the uncertainty has been enhanced by the fact that Gov. Philip F. La Follette has not yet announced whether he will be a candidate for re-election or an opponent of F. Ryan Duffy, Democratic incumbent, for a seat in the United States Senate.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Capable, wide-awake organization executive with valuable background of experience and accomplishments desires opportunity as Executive Vice-President or General Manager of National, State or other large Trade, Manufacturers, Civic or Commercial Association. Will organize new National or State Association for responsible group. Now employed. Fourteen years in present position. Newspaper work previously. Married. Finest references. Address Box No. 7, Suite 3-101, General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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N. Y. C., 325 West 42nd St. (Apt. 4, West). Three-room apartment, piano, $45.00; also two rooms. Private entrance.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-232-234-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 6 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, Ken. 3444 or superintendent in each house.

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MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
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Owner-driver. Call ASP 2313. Garage ASP 4890

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CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent
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Phone LIberty 8077 Pettingill & Fear
77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

COAT RACKS to rent and sell; TABLES and CHAIRS for all occasions. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS. 97 Haymkt. Sq., Boston; CAP. 3432.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

16 mm. Victor sound projector; complete; late model; A-1 condition. Also flat top desk and steel cabinet. Phone mornings LIB. 6057 (Boston).

SHIP MODEL — Four-foot scale model of U. S. S. Northampton, complete in every detail, in glass case; $125. Tel. Waltham 1264-J, eves.

FOR SALE OR RENT

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Near Belmont line, new 8-room single, air conditioned, HOWARD E. WHITING, 4 Brattle St., Cambridge, Kir. 6063.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

SENSATIONAL reduction sale reproductions, antiques, rugs, and new Simmons bedding. Also unusually fine showroom models for living rooms, bedrooms, and dining rooms; bargains guaranteed. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 339 East 90th St., N. Y. C.

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COMPETENT woman, general housework; sleep in; refs. required; $10 per week. MRS. H. A. KRAUTER, 16 Valley View Ave., Summit, N. J. Tel. 6-0068-J.

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QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET COBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 6155.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.
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SELLING OUT!!
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95 Church St., across Sq. Statler Bldg.
LIB. 8018, BOSTON

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FREEPORT, N. Y.—Unusual duplex 2-family house, 80x95 ft.; each house living room, sun parlor, dining room, tile kitchen, breakfast nook, 3 bedrooms and tile bath; excellent condition; will sacrifice; cash $6000. Tel. Freeport 4943.

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N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 148th St. and B'way—Sunny room, 2 exposures, quiet; lady; $4.50. Write Box R-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., West 114th St.—Sunny room in quiet, attractive apartment to lady; transportation. Mornings, CAthedral 8-6187.

N. Y. C., 144 East 40th Street—Attractive single, double; telephone for appointment. MUrray Hill 4-7890.

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COMPANION, housekeeper, practical nurse; dependable, refined, loving, desires position; go anywhere. Write Box B-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y.—Middle age widow wishes position as house keeper in motherless home; grown children; capable assuming all duties; excellent references. Daisy Burroughs, 184 Merrick Road.

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Phone TRO. 3344
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Never a Failure—Available at Any Time
Made from well ripened cheese.
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$10.00
HARVARD CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
HARVARD SQUARE

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE
KIR. 0735

DEDHAM

GEISHECKER'S
JANUARY MARKDOWN
Ski Suits and Snow Clothing
577 High St., Dedham Phone 0819

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB. 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work and Jobbing
Same Personnel
TEL. DEDHAM 0130
11 Eastern Avenue Dedham, Mass.
Jos. Crespi, Prop. Res., Ded. 0507

COMMUNITY BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture
Tel. Ded. 0549 Mrs. Hodge, Prop.

The Atlantic Service Station
Friendly Service
Tom's River Lubrication
Chains, Tires, Batteries, Light Bulbs
Free Parking HENRY NORWELL, Prop.

ROSEN'S
Skis-Skates-Sleds-Hockeys
Snow Shovels—Oil Heaters and Wicks
ROSEN'S
Hardware—Paints—Sporting Goods
Tel. Ded. 2080 32 MILTON ST.
ROSEN'S

DEDHAM (Continued)

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work Called For and Delivered in
Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
TUOHY'S Greenhouses
158 River Street Phone Ded. 0137
E. DEDHAM

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Nichols & Frost, Inc.
After Christmas MARKDOWN SALE
Beginning Tuesday, Dec. 28

F. H. Lane Company
Sharp Mark Down Prices on Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats
"Trade-In" Sale of Waltham Watches
A very generous allowance on your old watch towards a new Waltham Watch. The new 1938 models are here, $15.00 to $100.00.
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 Main St. *Stationers*

Ford — The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

COUGHLIN'S MARKET
Monarch Products sold here.
Choice Meats, Fish, Vegetables and Fruit. Daily deliveries.
18 PUTNAM ST. TEL. 1417

FITCHBURG COAL CO.
High Grade Coal, Coke and Fuel Oil
4 DAY STREET
Call 456 for Prompt Delivery

FRAMINGHAM

FRAMINGHAM TRUST COMPANY
Checking and Savings Account
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MID-WINTER SALE
Take advantage of our OFFER
Irving Square
Lewis Furniture Company

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

HAVERHILL

THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Avenue Tel. 5310

NORWALK FIVE PLY TIRES
NORWALK BATTERIES
Built for Hard Winter Service

WEED CHAINS
PARTS—REPAIRS—SERVICE

During Our Mid-Winter Clearance You Can Buy
GENUINE ARROW SHIRTS
Choice of an Entire Stock (except white)
Attached Collar or Separate Collar Style which usually sell for $2 and $2.50
For $1.69 3 for $5.00
NICHOLS and MORSE CO.

FRANK BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack St., Haverhill, Mass.

J. K. ATWOOD
146 WHITE STREET Phone 2000
Meats Groceries Provisions
Including those GROCERIES NATIONALLY ADVERTISED
Fine Creamery Butter and Fresh Eggs a Specialty

OFFICE SUPPLIES
TYPEWRITERS
SOLD
RENTED
REPAIRED
THE STATIONERY SHOP
27 WASHINGTON SQUARE Tel 1472

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

HAVERHILL (Continued)

TELEPHONE 164
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 MIDDLESEX STREET
BRADFORD, MASS.

HINGHAM

South Shore Coal Co., Inc.
WALTER F. SYKES, Mgr.
SOUTH STREET Hing. 0533
NEW ENGLAND COKE
'blue coal' Franklin Coal
Old Company Lehigh
DYKEMAN'S MARKET
Offers you the best at all times
Choice Meats Native Poultry
Hingham Eggs
Our Fresh Vegetables come to you Crisp—direct from the refrigerator, a new idea
S. S. PIERCE CO. GROCERIES
HING. 0091-0092

HOLYOKE

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
PREW COAL CO.
1033 Chicopee St., Willimansett, Mass.
Phones Holyoke 7386 Chicopee 550

January Clearance
20% off Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings.
Dunbar-Murray, Inc.
HIGH STREET AT SUFFOLK
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys

BAIL'S
Clearaway Sale
still in progress.
Many good values left.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 High Street Next to Transcript

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Special!
White Mountain Snow Suits
$9.90
Values to $16.95

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
OIL BURNERS—HEATING OILS
P. NUTTON
28 Osgood Street, Methuen, Mass.
Tel. 4343

LEXINGTON

Party Suggestions
KEMP'S ASSORTED NUTS
KEMP'S SIGNATURE CHOCOLATES
Exclusive Agents for Kemp's Products in Lexington
Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Massachusetts Ave.
Delivery Service Tel. Lex. 0064

CLEARANCE SALE
Dresses—Blouses—Sweaters and Skirts
Hosiery—Underwear—Bags
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1839 Mass. Avenue
Opp. Arcade Lex. 0171-M

LOWELL

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS Refrigerator .. It Saves You More
LOWELL GAS CO.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Now Going On
Mid-Winter Sale of Furniture
Saving of ⅓ to ½
SECOND FLOOR
Cherry & Webb's
GIRLS' and CHILDREN'S WINTER COATS
Majority fur trimmed. ½ price.
Reg. $16.95 to $29.95
Now $8.48 to $14.98

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

Eat at the
—RENDEZVOUS—
24 Middle Street
Excellent food for discriminating people. We deliver to your homes, meals, ready to serve. Phone 8313.

LYNN

Hosiery Sale
First time in many months—this low Price on our exclusive
D. G. A. HOSIERY
55c Made to sell for 69c
Chiffon or Service Weight
Smart New Shades
T. W. ROGERS CO
DEPARTMENT STORE UNION ST.

LYNN (Continued)

Gifts for all occasions
Wedding Gifts, Shower Gifts, Anniversary Gifts and Gifts for all occasions. People come from miles around to select gifts at Goddard Bros. because they know that we are headquarters for Quality Gifts.
Goddard Bros
Gift Shop—Main Floor

Whyte's Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners
83-87 WILLOW STREET - LYNN, MASS.

MALDEN

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
E. D. KAULBACK & SON
Florist
GEORGE H. PIKE Prop.
160 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0580

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107
Arlington 3858

JENNEY GASOLINE Solvenized Chases Carbon
MEDFORD AUTO CO.
27 Harvard Avenue West Medford

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097 R 9 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FEARER BROS.
QUALITY SHOES
RED CROSS—W. L. DOUGLAS
ENNA JETTICK—CHASES
535 Main Street Tel. 2613-W

'blue coal'
NEW ENGLAND COKE
FUEL OILS
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
RENWICK ROAD, MELROSE HIGHLANDS
Phones: Melrose 0649 Crystal 1680

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

STEARNS AND HILL, Inc.
505 MAIN STREET
FINE CANDY
STATIONERY
TOILET GOODS
CAMERA SUPPLIES

Whittemore's
YOUR HARDWARE STORE
Mel. 0900 531 MAIN ST.

NEEDHAM

Tel. NEE. 0330
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

Frank L. Brown & Son
Painting and Decorating
Wallpapers
Tel. NEED. 0165-R or 0165-W

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
25 CHAPEL STREET Ford NEEDHAM, MASS.

THE STONES
Formerly Marshalls
Delicious Home Made Ice Cream
Fresh Daily
Lunches, Suppers, Salads, Sandwiches and Fountain Treats
Theatre Building Need. 0401

The Harper Method Shop
The Shop of Personal Attention
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
New Harper Machineless Permanents
905 GREAT PLAIN AVE. Tel. Need. 0570

Oil Burners
Fuel Oil Range Oil
New England Coke
'blue coal'
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Avenue Need. 0810—1618

NEW BEDFORD

Willey's Inc.
566 Pleasant Street
Misses' and Women's Apparel
INVENTORY CLEARANCE
ALL NEXT WEEK

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

Oregon Dye House

1852 Purchase St. Tel. 3671
664 Pleasant St. Tel. 213
1404 Acushnet Avenue
Cor. of Bullard St., next to Capitol Theatre
Also a Branch at Hyannis, Mass.

DRY CLEANING OF CURTAINS. ALSO CLEANING AND SHAMPOOING OF RUGS

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk — Luncheon Dinner
Buttermilk — Afternoon Tea
Heavy Cream — Fancy Pastries
Ice Cream — Schrafft's Candies

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Parsons Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
New Bedford's Finest Laundry
TELEPHONE 5000

NEWTONVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Cen. 2841-J
9 A. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

ALFRED E. FULLER
Specializing in
Compulsory Automobile Insurance
46 Austin Street New. No. 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

WEST NEWTON

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Con. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON

"Good Things to Eat"
Beckmann's
211 MAIN STREET
Opposite City Hall

PITTSFIELD

SMITH BROTHERS
Coal and Oil Co.
INCORPORATED
172 West Street Tel. 7396

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE ST. DIAL 2-3783

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

Blanche's Beauty Salon
Hair Stylists
Permanent Hair Waving
Distinctive Haircutting
Miller Bldg. 166 North St. Dial 2-4022

Armstrong Linoleums
Sherwin-Williams Paints
JACK ROSE, Inc.
78 West Street

E. E. FISH BAKERY
Quality Bread and Bakery Products
289 North Street

Brookners Fur Shop
January Clearance Sale of Fine Fur Coats
at Savings of 50%
281 North St. Opp. Y. M. C. A.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
Dependable Used Cars
SALES AND SERVICE
SHAPIRO MOTORS
MR. FOSTER, Manager
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Evenings

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 6258-W
8:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEARANCE SALE
All fur coats in stock to be sold at
Greatly Reduced Prices
QUINCY FUR SHOP
Exclusive Bonded Furriers
1249 HANCOCK ST. PRE 5370

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Frozen Foods, with flavor sealed in, ready to cook or serve.
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
PRE. 1234

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE ST GRANITE 6613

Thomas S. Burgin
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

SHIP'S HAVEN
RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations made for special parties
1237 Hancock Street Gra. 3600

William D. Michael, O. D.
Optometrist
1581 HANCOCK STREET
OFFICE. TEL. PRES. 6735
RES. TEL. BRAINTREE 1778

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

At society's formal functions smart grooming is a decided asset.
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY & CLEANSING CO.
Pres. 5000

ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
NOW ON SALE!
Were $10—now $8.85
REMICK'S

READING

Municipal Light Department
READING, MASS.
January Cleanout Sale
of 1937 Floor Models
at Greatly Reduced Prices
Refrigerators—Laundry Equipment
Electric Ranges
Miscellaneous Small Appliances

HOOK and COWARD
Gas, Oil and Accessories
Tires, Tubes, Batteries
Tel. 0267 Cor. High and Chute Sts.

SHARON

JOHN COLANERI
Tailor and Cleanser
Post Office Square TEL. 2091

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 A. M., 1-5 P. M. daily except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. G. MOORE & Co.
Printers
30 Years in Davis Square
Quality and Service
With Moderate Prices
3 and 5 COLLEGE CIRCLE. SOM. 2720

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE (Continued)

Parke Snow INC
Somerville's Department Store
PEQUOT SHEETS
Davis Square, Somerville

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park Street Som. 0319

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
and
439 Mass. Avenue, Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
9 A. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
MAYNARD COAL CO.
858 State Street 2-1146

WALTHAM

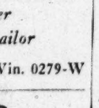
Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets.
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

William R. Miller
Funeral Service
"Funeral direction marked by complete, unobtrusive and economical service."
21 CHERRY STREET Waltham 2800

ADAMS CREAMERY
Eggs, Butter and Canned Goods
at Reasonable Prices
Tel.: WALTHAM 2937-M
745 Moody Street, Cor. Orange

WATERTOWN

Kane Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture Made, Re-Covered and Repaired
Draperies—Slip Covers
Mattresses Made Over
167 MT. AUBURN ST.
Mid 6618
WATERTOWN, MASS



Do You Want a Family Car?
IF YOU DO, BE SURE AND SEE THIS
1936 Ford Touring Fordor
We have a choice of 2 sold under R. & G. guarantee—attractively priced at $485 each. Liberal terms arranged.
COOMBS MOTOR CO., Watertown
49 No. Beacon St., Watertown Mid. 7650

★

STAR MARKET CO.
January Canned Goods Sale
The more you buy the more you save
Free Delivery to Watertown, Belmont and Waverly.
24 Mt. Auburn St. Mid. 7100

WELLESLEY HILLS

Wellesley Farms Dairy
We invite your inspection of our Dairy at Glen Road, Wellesley Farms
Deliveries in the Wellesleys, Newtons, also Weston, Waltham, Watertown and Belmont
Tel. WEL. 1456 for
Perfected Protected Quality

WINCHESTER

BLUE BIRD LAUNDRY

601 Main St. Tel. Winchester 1865
A Hand Laundry at Machine Prices

PHILIP CHITEL
Men's Outfitter and Merchant Tailor
6 Mt. Vernon Street Win. 0279-W

WINTHROP

CHAS. R. BENNISON
Funeral Home
Resident Lady Assistant
170 Winthrop Street, Winthrop, Mass.
OCEAN 0050

WORCESTER

Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget
L. P. and O. R. Hovey Props.
Tel 4-3161

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON BEAUMONT. 11 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER. W 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 42/- Resident proprietors

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOURNEMOUTH, England—Parents seeking happy home with mother and daughter, should send their girls to Mrs. Leonard, 5 Carysfort Road. All educational facilities; near sea; moderate.

European
Local Classified
(Continued)

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BOURNEMOUTH (near)—Prosperous newsagents, stationery and library business for sale; up-to-date corner shop; turnover £3000 p. a. ASH & CO., Grand Cinema Bldgs., Bournemouth West.

HOUSES FOR SALE

COULSDON, SURREY—Detached house, 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, kitchen, scullery; large garden; garage; excellent condition; about £1250. Apply WARDLE, 119 Woodcote Grove Road.

HOUSES TO LET

ESHER, CLAYGATE DISTRICT (20 miles by rail from Waterloo)—Furnished house to let, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, MRS. YOUNG, Boldrewood, Claygate, Esher.

INSURANCE

PARKSTONE, DORSET—Qualified service for ALL INSURANCES, competitive premiums motor, fire, etc.; best offices and Lloyds. WILLIAMS & VENMAN, 9, Eastlake Parade, Ashley Rd Tel 1361

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HANTS.—Comfortable modern sunny house; garage; close beach, links; 2½ gns. per week. GARRETT, South Hayling Island.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA, KENT
Paying Guests. Terms 2½ gns.
Mrs. Dallas, Kelso, Linden Rd. 'Phone 420

WORTHING, 4 Church Walk, permanent or holiday guests received, Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 2 gns. MRS. CHAMPION, Worthing 2717.

WORTHING—"SUNNYCROFT" Guest House, St. George's Road 2 doors from sea; every comfort. Terms from 45/- Mrs Frogbrook

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WELL-FURNISHED sitting-room, two single bedrooms (spring mattresses), private house, sunny aspect, modern facilities, Lower Parkstone, Dorset; easy reach Poole Park. Replies to Box W-939, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH — Furnished suites, divan bed-sitting rooms with attendance; ideal winter home; excellent cooking; close to sea and shops. MRS. COLSON Hylton House, Pinecliff Ave.

TEACHERS

SINGING
Well known singer, pupil of Sbriglia and Bouhy, is teaching; immediate and permanent beneficial results; write for audition appointment. AILEEN D'ORME, 23a, Queen St., Mayfair, London.

WEARING APPAREL

MORGAN DRAPERS—Noted for Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Clothing. 12 Prince of Wales Rd., Swansea, Wales.

England

BATH

C. MILSOM & SON, LTD.
NORTHGATE, BATH
PIANOS
MUSIC
GRAMOPHONES and RADIO

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

E. Hughes
PURVEYOR *of* HIGH-CLASS MEATS
44 SACKVILLE ROAD
Phone Bexhill 593

PRISCILLA'S
LIGHT LUNCHEONS and DAINTY TEAS
HOMEMADE
Pies, Cakes, Jams, etc.
15-17 Marina Court Tel. Bexhill 1707

BIRMINGHAM

You'll get the best VALUE IN HOME and FASHION NEEDS *at the*
Beehive
The WAREHOUSE for ALL ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
THE JEWELLER
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass

FOR BEST COAL
CHARLES CHATWIN
Oozells Street Wharf
BROAD STREET
and 11 RUNNYMEDE ROAD
HALL GREEN, BIRMINGHAM

SODA-ZONE
MILK BARS
at
Smallbrook St. (Opposite Scala)
Broad St. (Opposite Hall of Memory)
High St. (Opposite Market Hall)
for delicious light refreshments served quickly in pleasant surroundings.

J. H. GAY, M.I.P. Est. 1870
568 MOSELEY ROAD 12
Plumbing (Authorised)
Building Repairs and Alterations
SOUth 0161 DECORATOR

VI Ltd.
213 High St., Erdington
Phone Erd. 1541
We cordially invite you to inspect our Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Sports Wear, Fur Coats, Hats

BOURNEMOUTH

ASH & COMPANY
(Estate Agents) Ltd.
Director, Claude C. P. Rackett, F. V. I.
Real Estate Agents, Surveyors, Valuers, Property Management
Grand Cinema Bldgs., Bournemouth West
Tel.: Bournemouth 5066 (3 lines)

ORMISTON & KNIGHT
F. V. I.
AUCTIONEERS and ESTATE AGENTS
Agents for all the available properties in the residential districts of the Boroughs of BOURNEMOUTH AND POOLE
Valuations for Probate, Insurance, etc.
Mortgages arranged.
HEAD OFFICE, 34, Penn Hill, Bournemouth. Telephone 6070 (two lines), and at 502, Christchurch Road, Boscombe, Telephone Boso. 740.

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

FURNISH at ALLEN'S
for Cash Prices or Deferred Terms
Everything you choose delivered for first small payment, balance spread over 1, 2, or 3 years according to amount, only 2½% interest for this convenience. Ask for details.
L. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 and at London, Southampton Southbourne

CORNER GARAGE
New Road, Ferndown
NEAR BOURNEMOUTH
R. A. ADAMS & A. P. WHICHER
ALL REPAIRS AND OVERHAULS UNDERTAKEN
ANY MAKE OF NEW OR USED CAR SUPPLIED
TELEPHONE: FERNDOWN 21

Furrier M. White
Telephone No. 1349
90, Old Christchurch Road

ROGER HARRIS MOTOR HIRE SERVICE
Tel. 46 Ferndown
FIRST CLASS CARS: MODERATE CHARGES

C. G. LEE
66 POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High-Grade Repairs

Shop With Confidence at
BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
COMMERCIAL ROAD Phone 5000

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
92 BOURNEMOUTH RD. PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
Tel. BOURNEMOUTH 959

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2010

Anderson & McAuley Ltd
OF BELFAST
GERVIS PLACE BOURNEMOUTH
The Speciality Shop for IRISH LINENS
Household and Decorative Linen
Handkerchiefs. Lingerie, etc.

J. H. BUTLER
BUILDING, HEATING and DECORATING CONTRACTOR
BOURNEMOUTH WEST
Special Attention Given to All Jobbing Work
PHONE 2741

Terraub's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
855 WIMBORNE ROAD, MOORDOWN

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

Shoreham Shipping & Coal Company Ltd.
117 Western Road, Hove
Phone Hove 1103/4
COAL, COKE and ANTHRACITE
Highest Quality Lowest Price

FROWD'S FRESH MILK
HOVE SEAFORD BRIGHTON HASTINGS
TUNBRIDGE WELLS
61, WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4613

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Friendly Visits

Some folk comes in lak de gentle breeze;
Dey sweetens de air an' refreshes me.
Dere pleasin' ways puts me at ease,
An' de things dey says, dey blesses me!

What does dey say? Chile, I jes' dunno—
Mus' be what dey don't say, dat help me so!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Did You Ever Wonder

Where Fireflies Get Their Fire?

To begin with, fireflies are not flies, but beetles. They got their popular name from their remarkable ability to glow in the darkness, and they are found in various parts of the warm and tropical regions of the world.

The whole beetle does not glow. Only certain parts of the insect's body, made up of fatty tissue and supplied with numerous air tubes, constitute the light-making apparatus.

The firefly's light was long thought to be a form of phosphorescence; but the present tendency is to consider that the illumination is the

result of a process of oxidation, controlled by the beetle's nervous system. The light produced is cold. It might be of considerable commercial importance if man could wrest the secret of producing "cold light" from these beetles; for man has to burn something, or at least to heat it, in order to produce incandescent light.

The familiar firefly or "lightning-bug" of the United States is about a half inch long, nearly black, and marked with yellow and red. It glows intermittently with a greenish-white spark.

Not only are the adult fireflies, both male and female, luminous, but frequently this is true of the young (larvae), and even of the eggs! The familiar glowworm of England and Continental Europe is but the wingless female of the common firefly.

One extremely interesting species of glowworm is the Paraguayan "railway beetle," which gets its name from the fact that its lights are similar to railway signals — red showing at each end of the beetle, and a green light from points on each of the beetle's sides!

Another variety of the firefly, called the **cucujo**, is much used by South and Central Americans as ornaments. Some natives make a business of catching and raising **cucujos**, selling them to grand ladies for ornaments for their hair and dress; and it is not uncommon for fireflies in great numbers to be attached to ballroom gowns.

Daily Anecdote

Playing Without Music

Franz Liszt was the first piano virtuoso to dispense with the printed music when he gave a concert. But some of the old-fashioned musicians regarded the innovation as mere affectation or bravado. Today it is universally agreed that the pianist has the same advantage in playing without notes, that the orator has over a man who reads from manuscript.

It happened once that Mendelssohn was to play his D minor trio at a concert in London; but the piano part was, by some mistake, not brought to the hall. Mendelssohn knew the part by heart but did not wish to appear eccentric by playing without notes. He was, however, persuaded to do so.

"Very well," he said, "I'll do it. But I want you to put a score, no matter what, on the piano and get some one to turn the leaves—and it will not seem as if I were playing from memory."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Merrymaking Bay in Maine is the meeting place for five rivers, the Abagadasset, Kennebec, Androscoggin, Cathance and Eastern.

Letter Juggling: Asher, hares, hears, share, shear.

How Many Cubic Feet?: Cement, 3375 cubic feet; sand, 6750 cubic feet; gravel, 16,875 cubic feet.

Characters from Books and Plays: Ariel—The Tempest; Barkis—David Copperfield; Friday—Robinson Crusoe; Topsy—Uncle Tom's Cabin; Mercutio—Romeo and Juliet; Rebecca—Ivanhoe; Queen Scheherazade—Arabian Nights; Shylock—Merchant of Venice; Uncas—Last of the Mohicans; King Arthur—Idyls of the King.

The Wide Open Window

A Story for Children

It was 12 o'clock midnight. The tall clock on the stairs had just said so in a deep voice. Everyone was in bed and asleep.

Up in the playroom there was a wee light burning. Spinnet, who had put the children to bed, had forgotten to put the light out. Spinnet had forgotten to close the window too. It was wide open.

Now a lot of things can come in an open window, flies, bumble-bees and sometimes the cat if he can't get in the door. But tonight the snowflakes were coming in thick and fast. Spinnet, being asleep, didn't know a thing about it. Spinnet slept very soundly because all day long her feet went—trot, trot, trot—doing this and that for the children.

Up in the playroom the china doll

Patience Was Next

was the first to see the snowflakes. Her name was Lucinda and she was always the first one to see everything that happened in the playroom. "Patience," she called in a wee voice (Patience was the other doll who lived in the doll house), "Patience, look at the snowbank on the playroom floor."

Patience looked. Patience's eyes danced. Patience clapped her china hands. Crack, Crack!

"Let's play in the snow," she said. She ran out of the doll house pulling Lucinda along. Bang! went the door of the doll house, so loud that all the other dolls in the playroom waked up with a start!

They blinked their eyes, they jumped to their feet. They saw the snowflakes coming in at the window. They saw the snowbank on the floor of the playroom.

"Hoop-la!" the wooden sailor doll shouted, and ran straight toward it. Behind him came the rag doll, the kid doll, the rubber doll and the plush bear.

"Hoop-la!" said the wooden sailor doll, and climbed to the top of the snowbank. Down he sat and down he slid, making a nice track to the bottom. Patience was next, Patience with her china cheeks all pink and her ruffled skirts spread out like an umbrella. Then the rag doll and behind her the kid doll, the rubber doll and the plush bear.

The slide was very slippery now, and when Lucinda came whizzing down, her skirts blew over her head and she looked like a bundle of clothes.

"Hoop-la!" the wooden sailor doll cried, "all now once again!" And down they slid, all of them, and landed in a heap at the bottom. If only Spinnet could have seen them, but Spinnet was fast asleep.

"What are you doing?" Patience asked the sailor doll.

"Making snow balls," he said, and he rolled one up very round and threw it at the wall. Splosh! It stuck fast! Then they all, every last one of them, began making snow balls. Whiz! Splosh! Away flew the snow balls across the playroom like little white birds.

All night those dolls played, laughing and screaming, and when the cock crowed they hurried back to their places and just stared straight ahead of them.

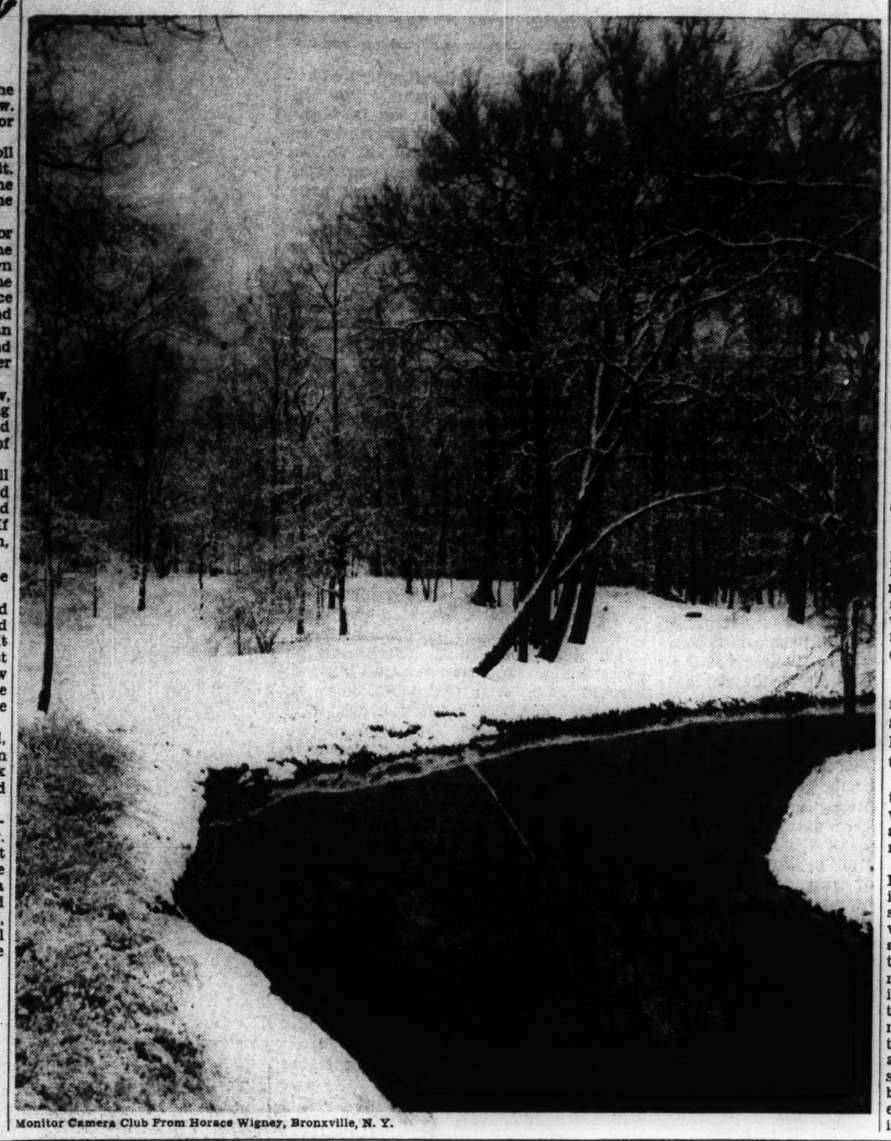
When Spinnet came into the playroom, there they stood still staring.

"Sakes alive," Spinnet cried, "what a mess!" She ran and shut the wide open window. She got a shovel and a mop and cleaned up the floor and the walls. She sputtered, she scolded, and when she had got the room all in order again, she sat down in the middle of the floor and said,

"There's more to this
Than a window wide.
There's more to this
Than snow inside.

"For if I'm not
Much mistaken,
When real folks sleep
Dolls awaken!"

Winter Is an Etcher



Monitor Camera Club From Horace Wigney, Bronxville, N. Y.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

At Special Meetings

Question: Our bylaws read: "No change shall be made in these bylaws except on a motion carried at a regular or special business meeting . . . and ratified at a special meeting called for that purpose two weeks later. It shall be the duty of the clerk . . . to send each member . . . due notice of the special meeting, with a copy of the proposed change, not less than one week before the date of the special meeting. The proposed change shall be subject to amendment at the regular or special business meeting, at which time it is introduced, and at the special meeting called to ratify it."

(a) Is it permissible in the State of Rhode Island to change bylaws at special meetings?

(b) If so, is it wise to do so?

(c) Would you interpret the last part of the bylaws, in reference to ratifying the change? Does this mean that any change could be made at the final ratification meeting without holding another special meeting to ratify any of the new changes?

Answer: (a) The writer is not informed on this point. Apply to the Secretary of State for a copy of the laws governing religious corporations.

(b) There seems to be no objection to it if properly safeguarded by written notice, as provided in the above bylaws. Some restrict amendments of bylaws to regular meetings.

(c) If you have adopted Robert's Rules of Order to govern, where not in conflict with your bylaws, it would seem from the above that the provision on page 272 of Robert's would apply to this point. According to this, no amendment to the amendment would be allowed that would increase the modification of the rule to be amended. If it were desired to make a change that would increase the proposed modification, the above-mentioned rule in Robert's, since it is not specifically negatived by your bylaws, would make it necessary to have another special meeting for ratification.

A Whole Day

Toronto

A little incident revealing the kindly thoughtfulness of the Duke of Windsor is one told about him as Prince of Wales, on a visit to Canada. In his official capacity he had addressed some school children; and the teacher, in honor of the occasion, offered to give them a holiday.

"Please don't grant it today," said the Prince, pleasantly. "Today is half gone. They want a whole day."

Quotation for Today

WE enjoy ourselves only in our work, our doing; and our best doing is our best enjoyment.—JACOBI.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Whitewashing

A painter is making extra money by using a new formula for whitewashing. The old way of whitewashing fences, outbuildings, etc., is not lasting. The whitewash after a short time comes off very easily.

In the new way, the painter uses lime slaked with a solution of salt in the water, and then it is thinned with skimmed milk. It is claimed that this will not only preserve the wood better than the old way, but that it also causes the wood to resist fire.—M. H. H., Long Beach, Calif.

Brevities

Richmond Times-Dispatch: The gay and handsome calendars for '38 all show the customary twelve months. There must be some, then, who feel the planet will pull through.

Punch: An Englishman living in Italy makes a point of going to a dentist in Switzerland. He explains that "it's not safe to open your mouth in this country."

Humorist: Fresh milk is good for the complexion, says a beauty expert. Just jab the finger in the cardboard cover of the milk bottle and enjoy a refreshing shower.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Further note on the growth of martial spirit: The French Navy has decided to change from nightgowns to pajamas.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Yesterday's cryptogram contained a list of cities. By way of variation, today's has to do with rivers. Asterisks (*) denote proper names:

*RIVVERSABCD *FSE BC *RSBCI BG HJI RIIHBCD KINSOI PQV PBTI VBTIVG, HJI *SFSDS-USGGIH, *AICCIFIO, *SCUVQ-GOQDDBC, *OSHJSCOI, SCU *ISGHIVC.

Letter Juggling

This is shared by an Osage City, Kansas, reader. Five 5-letter words, one of them a Biblical name, may be formed from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

A E H R S

How Many Cubic Feet?

A certain kind of concrete contains twice as much sand as cement, and 5 times as much gravel as cement. How many cubic feet of each of these materials are there in 1000 cubic yards of concrete?

Characters From Books & Plays

This is shared by an unidentified contributor. Can you identify each of the characters named below with the correct book or play, as indicated by the example checked?

1	Ariel	Arabian Nights	
2	Barkis	Uncle Tom's Cabin	
3	Friday	The Tempest	1
4	Topsy	Last of Mohicans	
5	Mercutio	David Copperfield	
6	Rebecca	Robinson Crusoe	
7	Queen Scheherazade	Ivanhoe	
8	Shylock	Idyls of the King	
9	Uncas	Merchant of Venice	
10	King Arthur	Romeo & Juliet	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

HOKE'S ANIMAL PRIMER

The Snail does not hurry.
He has all Day
To go Nowhere.
When he sees Trouble coming
He retires into his Shell.
He carries his House with him.
He pays no Rent.
Yes, the Snail leads an easy Life—
But a precarious one
If he lives in France.

Brave Living

"This world in its crisis called for volunteers, for men of faith in life, of patience in service, of charity and of insight. I responded to the call however I could. I volunteered to give myself to my master—the cause of humane and brave living. I studied, I loved, I labored, unsparingly and hopefully, to be worthy of my generation."—Josiah Royce. (This statement has been previously credited to President Roosevelt.)

In Lighter Vein

Some Road!

An American woman, planning a tour of China, sought the advice of a male friend who had visited the Orient several times. He explained many things to the lady, finally arriving at the jinrikisha problem.

"You will of course," he asserted, "ride in a jinrikisha at one time or another. There isn't much to advise you about in that direction except as regards speed. If you wish to go faster you just call out to the Chinaman, 'Choppy, Choppy.' Those two words mean 'speed' to him. Just remember 'Choppy, Choppy.'"

In due time the lady arrived in China and at the first opportunity she hired one of the quaint, two-wheeled, man-drawn carriages for a ride down one of the side streets.

The thoroughfare was a cobblestone affair, and the Chinese drawing the jinrikisha progressed very slowly over the bumpy street. The lady kept bouncing up and down in the seat. Finally, tired of both the cobblestone street and the jouncing, she wanted to reach a smoothly paved thoroughfare. So, leaning forward, she tapped the Chinaman with her parasol.

"Choppy, Choppy!" said the lady. "Choppy, Choppy!"

The Chinaman nodded. He wiped a perspiring forehead. "You're telling me?" he yodeled. "This is a terrible road!"

Poor Girl

She could swing a six-pound dumbbell,
She could fence and she could box;
She could row upon the river,
She could clamber 'mong the rocks;
She could golf from morn till evening,
And play tennis all day long;
But she couldn't help her mother—
'Cause she wasn't very strong.

—Stewart-Warnerite.

No, Sir!

In spite of the fact that he had been out of employment for a year, he refused the offer of a post as second mat on a coastal vessel.—Weekly Paper.

He wasn't going to have people wiping their feet on him.

Presently

Father: "Isn't it time you were entertaining the prospect of matrimony?"

Daughter: "Not quite, dad. He won't be here until 8 o'clock."—Montreal Star.

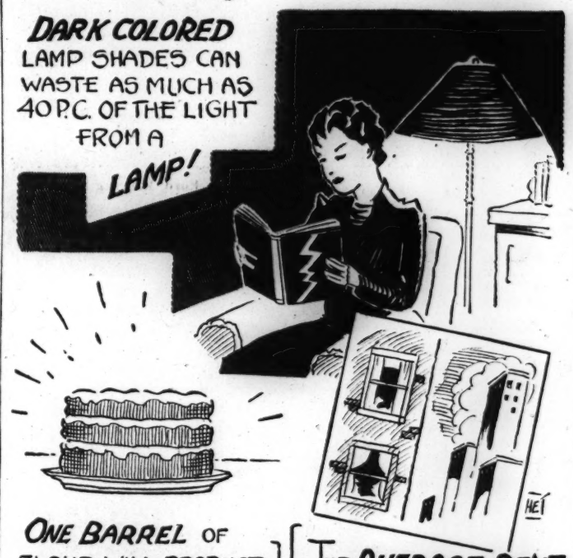
Service

Writer: "How much board will you charge me for a few weeks while I gather material for my new country novel?"

Hiram: "Five dollars a week unless we have to talk dialect. That's $3 extra."—Widow.

Worth Knowing

By H. E. T.


DARK COLORED LAMP SHADES CAN WASTE AS MUCH AS 40 P.C. OF THE LIGHT FROM A LAMP!
ONE BARREL OF FLOUR WILL PRODUCE MORE THAN 800 CAKES!
THE AVERAGE RENT IN NEW YORK CITY IS 34$ A MONTH
HET

Joyful Progress

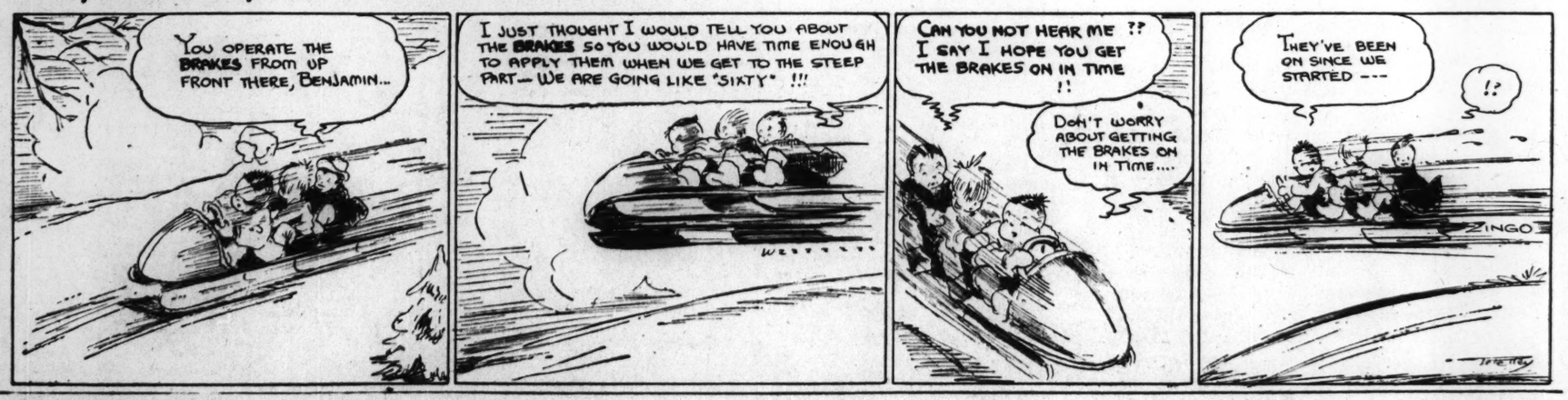
Whatever makes men happier makes them better.—Goldsmith.

Strangers

Change lays not her hand upon truth.—Swinburne.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's Going to Be Some Ride*

By LE PELLEY


YOU OPERATE THE BRAKES FROM UP FRONT THERE, BENJAMIN...
I JUST THOUGHT I WOULD TELL YOU ABOUT THE BRAKES SO YOU WOULD HAVE TIME ENOUGH TO APPLY THEM WHEN WE GET TO THE STEEP PART— WE ARE GOING LIKE "SIXTY" !!!
CAN YOU NOT HEAR ME ?? I SAY I HOPE YOU GET THE BRAKES ON IN TIME !!
DON'T WORRY ABOUT GETTING THE BRAKES ON IN TIME....
THEY'VE BEEN ON SINCE WE STARTED ---
!?
ZINGO

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hm-m!*

By CARMACK

Some men were carrying furniture out of a house in our neighborhood today and I decided to go in and investigate —
Well, sir—the house was almost empty!
In fact, upstairs every bit of furniture had been taken out-
All the rooms were as empty as anything —
And when I finally went downstairs I found the whole house not only empty but the front door was closed and there was no one around to let me out!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (x) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Danubia in Flux

THE Danube area has been undergoing another of those periods of heightened political activity which are apt to lead to speculation over military alignments. Actually, the negotiations of recent weeks have been as much in search of political and economic stability as in preparation for conflict. But it cannot be overlooked that a regrouping is under way in Southeast Europe, to the advantage of the "expansionist" powers.

The success achieved by Foreign Minister Delbos in his recent Warsaw-Belgrade-Bucharest-Prague tour was largely in direct ratio to the influence still exerted by France in those capitals. The recent cabinet crisis in Paris has not helped to consolidate the French gains.

Yet the position of France profits by the strengthening of British co-operation. The fact that England joined with France in the recent warning to Roumania over anti-Semitic legislation has a bearing, beyond the specific instance, which has not been lost upon the smaller capitals.

German continental influence, meanwhile, contines to grow. The new Goga Cabinet in Roumania may not prove as vigorously pro-German as original developments indicated. But the drift is clearly Reichward. Moreover, the current visit of the Yugoslav Prime Minister to Berlin bespeaks Belgrade's appreciation, not only of the importance of its economic relations with the Reich, but of the growing military and political influence which Germany is exerting in a traditionally eastward direction.

The other end of the Rome-Berlin axis, however, is faring less well. The recent Rome Protocol meeting in Budapest—though it obtained from Austria and Hungary the promise to recognize General Franco's Insurgent Spain—proved a disappointment to Italy, whose two partners politely declined to join the German-Italo-Japanese anti-Comintern alliance.

Nor did Count Ciano succeed in getting Austria and Hungary to "condemn" the League of Nations. It would be easy to overestimate the importance of this action. But the solidarity which Prague displays toward the League, the hesitancy of Poland in deserting the League, and the inability of Italy to bring the protocol partners into an anti-League grouping, spring from a basic realization of the requirements of a pacific Danube.

Too often it has been contended that Southeastern Europe's problems would speedily resolve, if the smaller nations were allowed to work out their destinies unhampered. The theory is good but it seems at least beyond the immediate range of present day politics. Thus an opposite theory has been evolved that urges a "division" of Danubia between the larger powers. This second theory is no more acceptable than the first. For the conflicting interests of the expansionist powers are such that no permanent basis for foreign spheres of influence could be possible. Moreover, as the Budapest session shows, the Danubian nations will not always submit to external dictation.

Thus the search for stability falls back upon those collective concepts which were embraced in the original idea of the League. However faltering has been that development, the fact remains that the only ultimate hope of lifting Danubian politics out of the military category lies in the freeing of international organization from the onus of defending the "vested rights" of the peace treaties and opening the way for a co-operative approach to Southeastern Europe's complex economic and governmental problems.

Knowing the Rules

PREDICTIONS of business revival in the United States are repeatedly hinged on one condition—clear-cut governmental policy. On Wednesday the Business Advisory Council of fifty executives told President Roosevelt that "uncertainties which exist in the hearts of men today must be eradicated." And now Colby M. Chester, chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, tells the special Senate committee on unemployment that business expects to go ahead, but needs first to know "what the rules are."

That is a reasonable attitude. As Mr. Chester said, "business can take it on the chin" if it only knows what to count on. Fears of what government may do to business are often worse in their effects on private enterprise than what actually is done. Uncertainty is the chief brake on the durable goods industries especially, for there long-term investment is required.

In at least three large questions of policy uncertainty still reigns: 1. What is going to happen to capital invested in public utilities affected by TVA and other governmental projects? 2. What can business men plan for in regard to taxes? 3. What is going to be done about monopolies and revision of the anti-trust laws? There is also uncertainty about what will happen to the railroads and what kind of labor relations can be expected.

It would be unfair to lay all the blame for uncertainty on the White House doorstep. Business is often jittery merely because Congress is in session. The truth is that much of the rules-changing of the last few years has been impelled by changes in America's industrial and social life. And while Mr. Roosevelt's tactics of carrying an olive branch in one hand and a big stick in the other have increased the uneasiness of many business men, the situation might be clearer if business men had only the President to deal with. Today Congress is reasserting its independence and in Congress every shade and section of opinion, every diverse interest in the nation, is represented.

It is going to take some time to find out what the rules will be. But it is reasonable for business to ask that uncertainty be ended as soon as possible.

Too Much Upping?

WHEN railroads say they are being crippled by high coal prices and the coal industry cries it will be ruined by higher rail rates, what does it add up to?

Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania the other day charged that freight rates were partly responsible for heavy shrinkage in Pennsylvania's coal production and strongly urged the Interstate Commerce Commission to refuse increases in the rates on coal. At the same time the Association of American Railroads was presenting its case before the United States Bituminous Coal Commission against the price schedules on coal for locomotive fuel which went into effect December 16. The new prices, 10 to 20 cents a ton above those previously prevailing, will cost the roads $21,000,000 a year, it is estimated.

If the costs of rail transportation and of coal have both been jacked up to where these two great industries cannot buy each other's wares, what does it signify? The essence of trade is the ability to pay each other's prices. If they cannot do that, where does the ordinary consumer—who has to buy both their services—where does he get off?

Now it should be recognized that neither the railway managements nor the coal company managements can reduce prices without reference to their own costs of operation. Railroad costs have been substantially increased in recent months by wage increases, taxes and rises in costs of all kinds of materials. The plight of coal mining as an industry long in need of rationalized adjustment to a shortened scale of operations is well known.

If there is to be a holding down of railroad rates there must be a re-examination of the fairness and necessity of present rail wages in comparison with the earnings of other occupations, and there must be a switch thrown against such ill-advised legislation as the train-length law now pending in Congress. If there is to be cheap coal production there must be concentration upon the more efficient mines and more efficient methods of production with a related program of retraining of much coal mine labor.

These are more fundamental remedies than pursuing the upward spiral which eventually collapses. There is wisdom for other industries as well as for railroads in the observations of the Interstate Commerce Commission in its annual report:

"No competitive industry can work out its salvation through a price increasing policy alone, and the railroad industry is now, to a very considerable extent, in that class. While price increases are at times necessary, the vital thing in competition is to increase the salability of the product and reduce its cost."

New England's Flood Control

WHILE it is regrettable the President's consultation with the New England Governors was not productive of solution for the flood control question, in so far as it focuses attention on the primary obstructions in the way of the $80,000,000 national projects, the conference may do some good.

The Administration erred in supposing the New England objections to be concerned only with finances. Quick rejection of the President's offer to boost the Federal allotment to New England by $3,000,000, assuming full cost of the dams and other works, only confirmed what has long been assumed: that the nub of the differences between the Federal Government and the New England States revolves around hydro-electricity.

President Roosevelt wants exclusive rights to the generation and sale of power resulting from the projects. The Yankee Governors—with the example of TVA and Mr. Willkie's Commonwealth and Southern in front of them and the hardly supine New England power group behind them—want to retain such rights with the States.

Until Federal power policy is more clearly defined and either accepted or rejected, it seems likely the flood control program will be held up. Meetings such as the one between the President and the New England Governors are at least helpful in emphasizing the needs for early and earnest work on that acute situation.

Babes in the Cactus

Book News of the Day

IN 1935 Dorothy Childs Hogner and her husband rebelled against the inadequacy of six blankets and the necessity of stoking a New England wood stove, packed a camping kit on an ancient Ford roadster, and started in pursuit of winter sunshine. Their bank account was slender but their enthusiasm and their thirst for new experiences inexhaustible. Their route lay through Oklahoma City and Dallas; southwest across the Texas plains; to El Paso, with time out for a cold glance at the dreary bravado of Ciudad Juarez; to Tombstone and the relics of its roaring past; then into the desert proper. And with the desert proper Mrs. Hogner's book, WESTWARD, HIGH, LOW AND DRY (New York: Dutton. $3.75) really begins.

The trip lasted about a year and covered 15,000 miles. All they knew about deserts was what they had read. But they saw, and asked questions, and learned, and made friends; for they were as naïve and friendly and as wide-eyed as two children. They camped out to save money, sleeping on cots to avoid intimacy with rattlesnakes, which were surprisingly unobtrusive; on nights when the thermometer never fell below the century mark and on others when their New England blankets would have been thrice welcome; on nights when the howling desert wind almost swept away their tent and on others when the wail of a coyote carried for miles and the low stars almost brushed the car top. They learned to concoct stews over infinitesimal fires of dead cactus and mesquite twigs, and to like them in spite of shifting sand.

They made friends, exercising due restraint, with many kinds of cactus; they marveled at the ocotillo blossoms, flaming from the knobby ends of dead-looking sticks; they gazed up, with the proper awe, at the grim, towering columns of the giant sahuaro, lone sentinel of the desert, and at the weird Joshua trees. They were delighted and amazed at palms and oranges, green vegetables in winter, alfalfa yielding five or six crops a year under the magic of irrigation, the Salton sea, the gigantic reclamation projects on the lower Colorado. After an interlude on the Pacific coast they struck east across Panamint and Death Valleys, visited mines and ghost towns, then on to Boulder Dam, and at last in the summer of 1936 dropped from the Rockies into the Dust Bowl, to learn that most of its denizens do not regard their plight as hopeless, and that proper handling is succeeding, in limited areas, in controlling wind erosion.

The greatest thrill lay in navigating stretches of desert, waterless, practically roadless, uninhabited. They took a 50-mile trip from Yuma to Tule Wells, and in spite of heat, thirst and the risk of getting stuck, they enjoyed it. The next winter they crossed the same desert (Lechuguilla—that being the Spanish name for a vicious little second cousin of the century plant) from east to west—a much longer trip, almost in the very tracks of Padre Kino two centuries before.

A good book for those who would know the desert country, and a good book for those who already know it, for the Hogners saw it through new eyes. K. C. K.

The Wrong Kind of Trust Busting

Milk Route

THE milk industry, according to our newspaper, is making progress. We are told that in a southern city futuristic dairy machinery, colorful paper bottles and the latest in refrigerated wagons and trucks are being introduced. And smart tailored uniforms for the delivery men. It is heartily agreed that all this is most commendable, having the milk delivered in such an ultra-smart fashion, for goodness knows we wouldn't have the dairy industry remain in the churn-and-backstoop stage. But the announcement quite naturally brought Cephas and his wagon of clunking milk bottles back to mind.

Cephas supplied the summer cottagers in West Yarmouth with "goote mil-i-ke at 12c. a qu-vart, delivered." His small farm at the head of the lane was kept as every good Finn keeps his farm. His cows were handsome, and all five were milked by hand. No fancy machinery for this dairy; the process was simply from cow to pail, through cheesecloth to cooled pail, to bottles. An adventure to watch.

It was an event to go the Englewood route with Cephas. Even after twenty years in America, he couldn't say much in my language. But there was something quite companionable about these rides. We were in silent accord on many points; there was that certain attachment for Prince, a too-well-fed chestnut, and the enjoyment of the drive over fields so typically Cape Cod.

The raison d'ëtre of this particular jaunt was the creek which had to be crossed in order that the Breeds and the Morses might have milk and cream for breakfast. High tide mornings, during a full moon season, the waters pushed the shores far apart, fifteen or twenty feet, and reached well up to the footbridge. Our wagon, grinding steadily deeper, would halt upon reaching the center of the creek, and Prince, awash to mid-tail, would threaten to stand there until the tide went out. But this was where Cephas took matters in hand. In a combination of Finnish and English understandable only to those of Cephas' immediate family, Prince was ordered to the far shore; and Cephas was exultant in the power of his word.

There are tides in the affairs of industry as well as men. Today streamlined milk trucks are taken as a matter of course down our Cape Cod lane. Yet for all the futuristic impressions this talk about model dairies naturally excites, a backward glance at the one-horse order of things seems no less satisfying. There was a tide in the affairs of West Yarmouth's milkman which one who has traveled that route in childhood can never quite forget. M. B.

A New Broom for Civil Service

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor deserves the hearty thanks of the public for the admirable series printed on the merit system. It is hard to see how any man can read of the degredation of politics under the spoils system without doing his bit for the reform.

May I say a word of criticism about a very unimportant matter? Politicians and newspaper men, and nearly everybody else, for that matter, use the words "civil service" instead of "civil service, or its equivalent, the merit system." A congressman in another article says that he believes in civil service. It is lucky that he believes in that; because otherwise, he would not believe in the post office, or the internal revenue system, or any other part of our Government. The civil service is simply that part of the Government service which is not military; just as civilian is a man who is not in the Army or Navy. The civil service can be run under the spoils system or the merit system.

In this country, I think we had never used the term civil service until Congressman Jenckes first proposed civil service reform. The public soon began to drop the word "reform," and we have had this incorrect use of the term civil service ever since.

Watertown, Conn. HORACE D. TAFT

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read the articles on civil service with much interest, and wish to congratulate The Christian Science Monitor upon its efforts in behalf of the real merit system.

I am particularly gratified that your paper has so effectively presented the issue between the McKellar bill and the bill passed by the House a year ago, placing postmasters under civil service. I hope you will keep up this campaign, as I feel that it is the most important development with regard to the merit system during the past ten years.

ROBERT RAMSPECK
House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am quite impressed by the article on civil service quoting Professor Pollock of the University of Michigan. Of course the spoils system is for many of the office holders of the country the principal reason for holding office at all. What is needed at this time is the support of Congress. Real support from members of Congress, instead of promises that are never fulfilled, is what we all must work for.

I believe with the Professor that the people in general throughout the country are disgusted with the whole spoils politics as now practiced in so many legislative halls of the country.

As these civil service articles have pointed out, there are indications in some places that people are beginning to wake up to the fact that what we need is honest government and men who are willing to give some of their time and service toward bringing this about.

Nothing but constant and continued discussion will change the present condition, and you certainly have made a valuable contribution toward this end. I know that the Monitor reaches many of the thinking people of this country, and it is the thinking people who have to wake up if we are to save our democratic institutions. LEWIS PARKHURST

Boston, Mass.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

These civil service articles are a splendid contribution to the cause of civil service, and I greatly appreciate having them for use when the reorganization bill is up.

FRANCIS D. CULKIN
House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

A Corollary

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The war memorial in a certain English village is a large cannon bearing the inscription:

CAPTURED FROM THE TURKS AT THE DARDANELLES

Placed discreetly in a more obscure part of the gun is the legend:

Manufactured by Vickers, Ltd.

The British losses in the Dardanelles were heavy.

In a recent news story these statements appeared:

More scrap (iron) was exported from the United States in the first nine months of 1937 than has been the case in any similar period during the brief history of the trade. Of the 227,000 tons shipped out of Boston this year, Japan led all customers.

A Japanese bomb recently sank a United States gunboat.

Excellent bombs are made from scrap iron. Can there be any method in this madness?

Chestnut Hill, Mass. J. C. B.

To Toot—

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The buggy has gone, if not the horse, the bicycle, at least the one built for two, is only a memory of the nineties, the genuine tramp has been ousted by the vulgar thumber, dialects are disappearing before the triumhant penetration of the radio, and privacy is as extinct as the saber tooth. Ridden from road, rung from home, by car and phone, peered at from above by prying plane, what refuge remains save the partial stillness of the night when one may clutch the toot, the inoffensive toot of his childhood to his bosom.

Often have I lain of late while the world supposedly slumbers, straining ears for the dying wail of the C. & O. as it curves the mountains toward White Sulphur. That sound alone, that single note recalls the poignant dreams of childhood without force and without adulteration. As we of the century's turn lay listening in the truly dark and stilly night, who has not traveled far with the retreating wail of the engine, who of our brotherhood has not wondered from what strange land the powerful thing of steam and steel had come. Let us dwell for once upon the essence rather than the essential—the esthetic quality rather than the utilitarian purpose of the toot.

But from the practical viewpoint, how economical! One eighth of a cent per toot—where else is happiness sold for so little?

(MRS.) JOSEPHINE B. EASTEN

Lewisburg, West Va.

—Or Not to Toot!

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Economy on toots is in the news, and I was interested to see the Monitor's amusing editorial on the subject. There is another side to the toots from locomotives. A toot, like the crowing of the cock, may be a musical strain at a distance—among the mountains, or far off in the blueberry pasture, where we one-time tramped and picked the dusty berries. Yet we do not want either toots or cocks under our bedroom windows.

In the town where I was born there was no gate tender, and shrieks tore from steam through the midnight air and the wee sma' hours of the night, not to mention of the day. And near to—! The townspeople have done their best to have this eliminated, but not as yet have they succeeded. C. H. E.

Melrose, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Congress Inspects the Railroads

By Franklin Snow

AS CONGRESS turns toward the railroads, in one of the most serious dilemmas of the many periodic ones with which they have been confronted, a tendency is evident to overlook past mistakes in financing and in other directions, and to view the problem in the broader light of the value of a sound and prosperous rail industry to the nation as a whole.

Pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission is the 15 per cent rate increase case—being hastened to an extent altogether unusual by the Commission, and obviously because of the acute situation and by recommendations from the White House and by Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Some rail executives believe the petition should have been for at least 20 per cent, to meet a rising scale of costs predicated upon the wage increases of last summer; by greater costs for all materials and supplies, and by reason of the need of a larger rail net in order that re-financing may be carried out successfully. A present return on the investment of approximately 1.5 per cent is not conducive to attracting investors to the industry, and maturing obligations are looming on the horizon for several railroads, notably the Baltimore & Ohio, with approximately $50,000,000 coming due next year. Nearly one-third of all rail mileage is now in receivership or trusteeship and little hope of reorganization exists while the earnings of the roads remain at so low an ebb. And rail purchasing in 1936 was only 45 per cent of that in 1929, according to the Railway Business Association.

* * *

With a prosperous rail industry, one executive—Ralph Budd, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—averred, some $900,000,000 annually would be spent on improvements, with perhaps as many as 100,000 new freight cars built each year, a thousand or more locomotives and other additions to rolling-stock and rights-of-way. An expenditure so great reaches out into innumerable trades and fields of employment, giving far more employment and turnover of capital than equal sums spent by the Federal Government on direct relief or for "make-work" projects of dubious merit. If such a sum were available in large part through higher freight rates, rail executives contend, the increase would be diluted so widely that the individual could scarcely detect it in the cost of any purchases made by him.

Not only are the railways the consumers of 20 per cent of the output, each, of the bituminous coal, fuel oil, lumber and steel industries, according to Col. Leonard P. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Co., but they exceed even agriculture in their contribution to the national income.

That Congress is viewing rail problems in a friendly light, is evidenced by many constructive statements emanating from Washington. During the first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress, the rails probably received more adverse legislation, and less favorable treatment than in many years, despite an extensive advertising campaign of a so-called "institutional" character which they ran in many magazines. But since members went home; talked with their constituents, and returned to Washington in a period of sharp business recession, they have had focused upon their attention the steady reduction in railroad buying, with its inevitable concomitants of a rapidly falling steel operating ratio; a contraction of purchasing in other directions; lay-offs of thousands of railroad employees and a sharp drop in railroad securities which may have had its effect upon all other stocks as well. In a sense, it was a direct lesson as to the national effects of a shrinkage in rail earning power, which railroad managements believe was super-induced in large degree by wage increase obtained under threats of a nation-wide strike.

* * *

In a message addressed to a dinner of the New York Railroad Club, Representative Clarence F. Lea of California, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, urged a "just economic balance between competing agencies of transport," to be achieved by the Government, and elimination of cut-throat competition.

Six-hour day propaganda by rail employees is constantly before the Congress. Such measures are "make-work" measures pure and simple. Unions are constantly agitating such bills, but the question is, essentially, whether the railroads shall be forced to reduce working hours in order to give more men employment, and thus be driven to the wall financially, or whether an honest day's work shall still be given in return for wages received. (In none of these "make-work" theories is there any offer to have wages reduced correspondingly.)

The outlook for the rails is not an unhappy one. The very fact that official Washington, business generally, the I. C. C. and labor all agree that rail success and near-prosperity is essential, and is one of the greatest single contributions toward business recovery, augurs well for the fair treatment of the railroad industry in its current dilemma.

In a passenger sense, the problems already are on their way to a highly successful solution. Streamlined trains, lower fares, air-conditioning and faster service have produced a large volume of travel, and while many roads still do not profit from their passenger operations, such an achievement is now in sight.